

# THE TIMES

The Derby runners  
and prospects:  
Michael Phillips, page 8

## Britain's partners respond to softer Callaghan line on renegotiation

Cabinet's European partners bonded yesterday to a conciliatory approach by Mr Callaghan when he presented the government's demands for renegotiating the terms of EEC membership.

Commission to report on economic developments since the Community's enlargement with forecasts for the future. This is a first step towards an objective examination of Britain's claim for a better deal.

Before leaving Luxembourg,

Mr Callaghan said: "I am going home moderately satisfied that we have begun the long march." In his statement to the EEC foreign ministers there was no repetition of the threatening references to withdrawal that he made two months ago.

## First step to examine claim for better deal

By Roger Berthoud  
Luxembourg, June 4

Britain's EEC partners gave Callaghan his reward today making a notably constructive and friendly presentation of the Labour Government's negotiation demands.

Despite some initial French doubts and without conceding Britain's case, the foreign ministers of the Nine asked the European Commission to draw up a detailed inventory of economic and financial developments within the Community's enlargement with provisions for the future.

This constitutes a first step towards taking an objective look at Britain's main claim for a better deal on its contribution to the EEC budget.

It is going home moderately satisfied that we have begun the long march," Mr Callaghan commented afterwards. He had expected instant recognition of the force of his arguments, he said. But when emotions had calmed, he expected logic to prevail on Britain's side.

Britain's partners were greatly relieved at Mr Callaghan's change of tone since his initial threatening statement on April 1. They were prepared to concede right away that Britain had a genuine grievance over the terms negotiated by the servants. But his desire to rely on all "renegotiations" in the existing Community hierarchy of Commission and Council without revising treaties was particularly welcome, one of this means that the process of renegotiation will necessarily be smooth. Several ministers were thoroughly satisfied about the British proposals and relative normality.

With Herr Genscher, the new German Foreign Minister, as chair, it was his deputy, Dr Wischnewski who said that German calculations gave such less unfavourable results than seemed to have underlined receipts from the Community. Dr Fitzgerald, the Welsh minister, said Mr Callaghan's figures were arithmetically impossible.

Predictably, the French were most hostile to the idea of renegotiation. Their new Foreign Minister, M. Sauvagnac, said that the EEC system of income from imports from non-Community countries was vital to the Community's existence. Any system involving trade would undermine it. He said it was a contradiction between Britain's desire to change effects of the system without wanting to change the system itself, and he emphasized the element of uncertainty created by the possibility of a referendum on Britain's membership.

There was some comfort that Mr Callaghan promised that any referendum would be preceded by a clear verdict from the our Government on the outcome of the negotiations.

If the Irish people approved the deal, "we shall be ready to take our full part in constructing a new Europe".

Implicitly throughout, Mr Callaghan's 7,000-word statement the Government's desire Britain should remain a member of the European Com-

munity—but pay less for the privilege.

Gone were the threatening references to "passage with drawal" which marked his statement to the Council of Ministers on April 1. Gone were any references to "fundamental renegotiation of the terms of entry". Gone was the threat to block further processes of integration until the British Parliament had given their verdict.

Instead Mr Callaghan emphasized that Britain would not be trying to hold up the work of the Community, and appreciated the need for decisions on items of current business. He reserved Britain's right to call for treaty amendments, but believed his Government's proposals, if accepted, would not require them.

He thought it would make for another working if the different problems involved were dealt with in Council meetings attended by the various special interest ministers (for agriculture, development aid, and so on). The council of foreign ministers could exercise a general supervision.

It would be our intention to make substantial progress with renegotiation during the remaining months of this year, he said.

Mr Callaghan's statement covers four main fields: the Community budget, the common agricultural policy, Commonwealth trade and aid, and regional and industrial policy.

As expected, the main issue was on the unfairness of the existing system of contribu-

tions to the EEC budget, based on import levies and duties and therefore penalizing big importers in "non-member" countries. The present system, he said, involved an increasing and serious transfer of resources from the United Kingdom to other members of the Community.

The Community's system was not devised to suit large importers. There would soon be a striking contrast between Britain's expected share of the Community's gross domestic product (GDP) and its budget contribution.

According to "serious" estimates, he said, Britain's share of the Community's GDP would sink to 14 per cent in 1980, while its budget contribution would rise to 24 per cent. The negotiated terms were "fundamentally inequitable", involving huge transfers of resources to richer members of the Community.

He knew the Council would prefer to deal with the problem in a way which did not overturn the "own resources" agreement of April 1970. The British Government was prepared to consider solutions which would meet the Council's wishes on this, but the Council should also meet Britain's.

A possible principle might be that member states with below average GDP per head should be accorded "appropriate treatment" in respect of transfers of resources under the Community budget. Direct adjustments might be used to correct imbal-

ances. Any such measures would apply to all members.

On the reform of the common agricultural policy, Mr Callaghan recognized that the CAP had achieved much for European farmers, and could provide an assurance of supplies at known prices.

The question was how Britain's needs as a large consumer could be accommodated in the principles of Community preferences for the circulation of goods and Community financing.

"Provided some major changes are made, we believe it would be possible to do so," he said.

Among the changes he suggested were a reduction in market terms in the case of the CAP, greater emphasis on efficient farms, with support for the less viable from social regional policy, and improvements in social benefits. They are due from July 22.

After Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, met leaders of the Civil and Public Services Association, a joint statement said that the two sides would meet again at the end of this week.

About 40,000 CPSA members in the Department of Health and Social Security are refusing to do the work necessary to implement the proposed increase of pensions to £10 for a single person and £16 for a married couple. They want a once-for-all payment of £50 for doing the work and have rejected an offer of time off instead. They say the department is so short staffed they cannot take time off they are already owed.

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## Offer to BP men brings hope of ending fuel crisis

From Ronald Fair

Edinburgh

Hopes of ending the crippling

strike at BP's Grangemouth re-

finery rose last night. Shop stewards leading the stoppage by 800 workers received a new offer from the management after a three-hour meeting.

BP said the offer "answered

all the men's arguments".

Neither side would disclose what the offer was. Shop stewards of the Transport and General Workers' Union met later and an answer will be given to the management at 10 am today.

The men want their shift

allowance raised to £600 a year,

and the management has said

that its earlier offer of £525

would make the men the high

est-paid shift-workers at any British refinery.

It is critical of the strike

action, not only for the severe

effects caused, but because

about three months remains for

further negotiation before a

current agreement expires.

Fuel starvation caused by the

strike of process workers

spread from central Scotland

yesterday. The shortage of

petrol and diesel fuel was

described as the worst since the

war. Stocks at Shell and BP

filling stations throughout Scot-

land were low or had run out.

Pressure on other brands of

fuel caused long queues of

motorists, and few garages

were prepared to sell more

than two gallons to each cus-

tomer.

The Scottish Motor Trade

## New television contracts if firms pass 'test'

By Patricia Tisdall

Britain's 15 independent television companies are to have their contracts extended by three years to 1979, subject to appraisal to be carried out by the Independent Broadcast Authority this summer.

The companies' financial approach, programming, operational procedures and management will be looked into. That was announced yesterday by Lord Aylestone, the authority's chairman, in giving details of the IBA's plans for the period between 1976 and 1979.

Lord Aylestone said in the IBA report of the plans that there would be no big changes before 1979 unless they were absolutely necessary. But IBA officials plan to visit the independent stations during the next few months.

The authority also intends to conduct its own research into public attitudes to independent television to see if minor alterations are needed.

Two changes to the arrangements for networking pro-

## Derby Day fear of major IRA reprisals

By Christopher Walker

and Clive Borrell

Security forces throughout Britain were on full alert last night expecting Provisional IRA reprisals for the death of a hunger striker in Parkhurst prison on Monday night.

Although it is thought that any big reprisal plans by the IRA would be held in reserve in anticipation of the death of the Price sisters, it is also recognized that such plans may be brought forward now that another republican prisoner has died.

According to security sources, armed patrols will be on duty around London today as several hundred thousand people throng to the racecourse for Derby Day. Detectives, some in helicopters, will be patrolling the area from dawn in the tightest security operation at a sports gathering in Britain.

Traditionally the meeting attracts thousands of racing enthusiasts from Ireland, a complicating factor for the police. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother, Princess Alexandra, Mr Angus Ogilvy, and members of the Royal Family, will frequently be on open view to the racers, any one of whom might be a potential assassin.

Security arrangements have been further complicated by the influx of hundreds of gypsies, who have set up caravan camps throughout the course and its environment. Many are genuine Romany families who have run the Derby fair for decades. But many other campers have swarmed into the area, and the police are worried that their tents and caravans may conceal an IRA terrorist squad.

After the death of Michael Gaughan, the leader of the other Provisionals on hunger strike, the strike is worsening, and another is expected to live beyond the end of the month. Hugh Feeney, one of the London car bombers who abandoned his 200-day fast in Dartmoor prison, Leicestershire, on Monday, decided yesterday to resume it.

His relatives denied that he had actually started normal eating but the Home Office said he had eaten on Sunday and Monday before refusing food again.

Inquiry call: A full independent inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Gaughan was called for last night by the Irish Political Hostages Campaign in London. It said the Home Office statement that the prisoner had died from pneumonia was "speculative".

The campaign committee said force-feeding had caused internal bleeding and, eventually, death.

Gaughan funeral plans, page 2

## Minister's talks fail to end pension dispute

By Our Labour Staff

Talks last night failed to end the dispute which is threatening to delay the payment of increased pensions and other social benefits. They are due from July 22.

After Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, met leaders of the Civil and Public Services Association, a joint statement said that the two sides would meet again at the end of this week.

About 40,000 CPSA members in the Department of Health and Social Security are refusing to do the work necessary to implement the proposed increase of pensions to £10 for a single person and £16 for a married couple. They want a once-for-all payment of £50 for doing the work and have rejected an offer of time off instead. They say the department is so short staffed they cannot take time off they are already owed.

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## No master plan but bipartisan policy on Ulster still intact

By Hugh Noyes

Parliamentary Correspondent

Westminster

The final day of the two-day

emergency debate on Ulster

opened yesterday with Mr Wilson

and Mr Heath sticking at all

costs to their basic bipartisan

agreement on the way forward

for Northern Ireland. As the

debate drew to its close late last

night it was clear that many of

the predicted fears had been

misplaced.

For all the words during the

two days, one would be hard

pressed to discover the master

plan that would bring renewed

hope for Ulster. None the less,

the bipartisan policy was still

in place, despite some

increases in the Army, although

on the increase had not over-

whelmed the Government, and all

"responsible" solutions still

centred on the concept of power-

sharing.

Both party leaders accepted

that to keep alive that concept,

adjustments would have to be

made to the Sunningdale agree-

ment and the Constitution Act.

Mr Heath suggested that new

elections might be held after a

suitable period without waiting

until the final date, 1978.

But while the two leaders, in

power-sharing speeches which

successfully met the mood of

MSPs, were united on these

points and on the danger of

withdrawing troops, there was a

significant parting of the ways

on the interpretation of the events

of the past few weeks.

## HOME NEWS

## Dying hunger striker appealed to IRA not to avenge his death

Michael Gaughan, the IRA bank robber, aged 24, who died in Parkhurst prison on the Isle of Wight, on Monday after a 64-day hunger strike, appealed to the IRA not to avenge him, just before he died. Before he died in the prison hospital he said: "I do not want violence."

Mr Gaughan's father, Mr Patrick Gaughan, said last night at his home in Gill Street, Manchester: "His last words were, 'I am willing to die for the cause to save other lives. I want people to live in peace and stop the unnecessary murder and violence.'

Mr Gaughan's parents are arranging for a medical examination of his body. Mrs Gaughan said: "We want a public inquest so that perhaps other lives can be saved."

Mr Gaughan said he had recognized his son by his hair. "He looked like a victim from a concentration camp." His mouth was cut, his bottom teeth were missing and his windpipe had been "lacerated" by the feeding tubes, he said.

IRA funeral ban: The Dublin Government will not allow an IRA funeral with military trappings for Mr Gaughan, whose body is to be returned to the Republic from Britain (Stewart Tendler writes from Belfast). It is understood that the Gardai (the republic's police) will act if guns are produced for a graveside salute and will watch for illegal uniforms.

Plans for the funeral and burial, in a plot reserved for republican heroes at Ballina, Co Mayo, are to be announced by the Provisional Sinn Fein today. But an official of the organization has said it would be a full republican ceremony.

The National Graves Association, which is affiliated to the Sinn Fein, has said that it has been asked by the dead man's father to arrange the burial.

The traditional ceremony includes the wearing of black berets and volleys of shots as in a military funeral. There has not been a suitable opportunity so far during the Cosgrave Administration for such a ceremony. The Gardai say they have received no instructions, and the military trappings might be achieved by guile.

The authorities at Dublin's Pro-Cathedral are unlikely to give official recognition to plans for the body to "lie in state" before the 150-mile trip to the cemetery at Ballina, but the coffin will be allowed to the church overnight.

The Dublin Government will tolerate a purely political funeral for Mr Gaughan, aged



Mr Patrick Gaughan, father of Michael Gaughan, who died in prison on Monday.

24, who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in 1971 for taking part in an armed robbery in London.

Dublin sees him as no more than a bank robber. The Republic has protested about forced feeding of the Price sisters, but agrees with the stand taken by Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, in not succumbing to blackmail.

Father at Mass: A memorial Mass, with prayers for Michael Gaughan was offered yesterday in the Roman Catholic church of St Thomas of Canterbury at Newport, Isle of Wight.

Mr Patrick Gaughan, father of the dead man, was in the congregation. He had stayed overnight with Father Andrew Laverty, the Roman Catholic chaplain at the prison, who gave his son the last rites.

Leading article, page 17

## Rees talks resume in Belfast today

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, returns to Belfast today to resume his consultations with elected political leaders to see whether some basis can be found for the re-establishment of a power-sharing Executive.

He has four months during the prorogation of the Northern Ireland Assembly, to explore the possibilities and to sound all shades of opinion.

The emphasis will be on the responsibility of the whole community to find a compromise that will preserve the principle of power-sharing between the rival parties and the religious factions.

The solution will not be imposed from London. That was made plain by Mr Wilson in the Commons yesterday (Parliamentary report, page 14).

But a later exchange between Mr Orme, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, and Captain L. P. S. Orr, MP for Down, South, and Leader at Westminster of the United Ulster Unionists, gave a clear indication of the inbuilt reservations Ulster politicians have to declare to satisfy their supporters.

Captain Orr, replying to a direct challenge from Mr Orme, said everything depended on the interpretation of "power-sharing".

If it meant that after a new election the majority-based Executive would have to accept

within its ranks representatives of a minority committed to destroying the state they were supposed to serve, then that was not likely to offer a sound basis.

It would be even more repugnant to the majority if those minority representatives had the right to veto decisions of the majority.

Mr Rees will begin his round of talks by seeing again the party leaders. Mr Harry West, Mr William Craig, Mr Ian Paisley, Mr Brian Faulkner, the former Chief Executive, Mr Gerard Fitt, and Mr Napier.

He is also inviting views from representative organizations including possibly the Ulster Workers' Council. Whether he actually sees their representatives will depend on the situation as he finds it.

One effect of the assumption of direct rule is that Northern Ireland Office ministers will be open to questioning in the Commons on the detailed administration of the province.

A heavy burden will fall on Mr Orme in the Commons. He and Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, Parliamentary Secretary, have taken over command from the former Executive.

These are for home affairs, manpower services, health and social security, finance, education, information, community relations, law reform, commerce and agriculture. The two men are sharing out their responsibilities, but in the Commons Mr Orme will be answerable for all.

Mr Rees, Secretary of State, is also de facto governor and therefore has to leave his junior ministers in charge of departmental administration.

Our Political Editor writes: An influential motion seeking to give more flexibility to bipartisan policy on Northern Ireland was tabled last night by a strong group of Conservative back-benchers. It appears to have come from Conservative frontbenchers, including ministers who have carried responsibility for Ulster affairs.

It reads in part:

That this House believes that until the people of Ulster are obliged to decide for themselves the shape of their Constitution there will be no lasting or true settlement in Northern Ireland.

It calls on the Government to hold elections in the province by the end of 1974, to be followed by a constitutional convention, which should be given 12 months to deliberate. The convention's conclusions should then become a matter for negotiation with the Government.

The motion ends:

Only in the event of failure should a further application of independence be advanced to the top of the Westminster political agenda.

Government sources, however,

indicate that although some former ministers may say they did not know about the work going on at the castle, their individual departments were represented among the civil servants.

It is nevertheless true that ministers were present at the meetings only in the final days of the strike.

We did not realize the extent of the strike and the effect it was having until it was well under way", he said. "Only on the Thursday before the Executive fell did I find out about the committee, and our chief concern then was to make certain that we were in future represented on it."

None of the former ministers believes that the Administration could have been saved and there is undoubtedly an element of self-justification in their complaints, but several officials who worked with the Executive

said yesterday that he had not known about the existence of the committee, on which some of the most senior civil servants at Stormont were sitting, until the last days of the stoppage.

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said yesterday that he had not known about the existence of the committee, on which some of the most senior civil servants at Stormont were sitting, until the last days of the stoppage.

That has meant that Profess-

or Johnson's total income taxes are about the same, sometimes somewhat higher, than he would pay if his income were not subject to British income tax (the higher rates of tax in Britain being balanced by the lower income paid for his work in Britain).

Even so, he explains, "of course if I were to devote the same effort to earning income in the United States or elsewhere, as I have been doing in Britain, I would be earning about twice as much for that effort."

"Under the new tax propos-

als, and with the same main activities, I would still have to

New centre of studies will be the setting for working out a 'theology of reconciliation' appropriate to conflicts of the present time

## Coventry Cathedral is meeting the challenge of change

From Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent

**Coventry**

The Archbishop of York, Dr Coggan, yesterday opened a new centre of studies at Coventry Cathedral, giving space for the expansion of what the cathedral sees as its unique contribution to national and regional life.

The theme of "Reconciliation", which began as a simple expression of the desire to heal the wounds of the Second World War, has been taken into the heady realms of social and political theory. The centre will be the setting for writing on a "theology of reconciliation".

The cathedral's return gift to the nation which gave it the most famous postwar church building in Europe, if not in the world, 12 years ago.

The cathedral's staff of 25 senior churchmen have committed themselves to making a fresh religious contribution both to the life of the city and to the world. The reconciliation of Britain and Germany, symbolized by the rebuilding under the cathedral's sponsorship of a bombed hospital in Dresden, was Coventry Cathedral's main preoccupation in the 1960s. In the 1970s the new emphasis is on other conflicts: race relations, industrial relations, between the rich and poor peoples of the world. A big project in the slums of Calcutta is planned for 1975.

Canon Peter Barry, dean of

studies, admits that the cathedral has yet to evolve a spiritual life equal to the intensity of its outgoing activity, although the common discipline of religious life of those who

work there does something to compensate for that. The new centre of studies, which has a certain irony. The architecture and the underlying ethos of their institution is activist, committed, involved, extrovert. Coventry Cathedral is now a place where visitors talk in awe and whispers, and the passage of tourists is less than the dynamism of the style generates a restlessness that is removed from the spirit of prayerful meditation. Yet among younger visitors to the cathedral there is more interest, Dr Williams says, in the things of the spirit than in the church of non-involvement in the world.

Given the best purpose-built centre of studies in the country, it was an inescapable challenge to Dr H. C. N. Williams, the provost, and his staff. Twelve years ago the rebuilding of Coventry Cathedral had raised questions about the involvement of the church in society; a great modern cathedral filled with the finest works of English art that the native talent could supply, was said to be an anachronism, a museum of modern art, or an unnecessary and expensive monument to dead or dying superstition.

They set out to involve the church in the world, accepting almost any possible link between themselves and their building, and the people outside. The industrial mission, the ecumenical chapel, the opening of the cathedral to Sikh, Muslim, Hindu or West Indian religious groups, the staging of music—including jazz and rock—and modern drama: all these were the conscious pushing down of roots into the life of the community.

They are sometimes criticized for doing so—the industrial mission for appearing to be too close to militant trade unions, and Dr Williams himself for allowing Muslim and Hindu services in the cathedral. But not all conflicts can be removed by the removal of misunderstandings. Dr Williams expects that in certain circumstances conflicts of interest can be laid bare and sharpened by such efforts. This is where his hopes for a theology of reconciliation spring from: that Christianity can do something to offer a divided society that is more than the passing-over of different people good will or benevolent policies.

What exactly does "reconciliation" mean? Is it yet to emerge in categorical terms, but when it comes it will have been forged within the new centre of studies opened yesterday.

## Pay protest march by 200 medical technicians

By John Roper, Medical Reporter

About two hundred medical technicians marched to the headquarters of the Department of Health and Social Security at Elephant and Castle, London yesterday and handed in a petition demanding settlement of their three-year-old claim for 30 per cent pay rise.

Trade organizations decided to call a one-day industrial action being taken in some sections of the public service. The Catholic Nurses' Executive expressed deep concern.

It added: "While accepting the Christian principle that everyone is entitled to fair and just wage, it advises that the strongest possible claim that no patient should be allowed to suffer as a result of withdrawal of labour."

Mr James Davies, regional officer for Wales for the Federation of Health Services Employees, which is leading industrial action, said that Dr C. G. N. Williams, the Secretary of State for Social Services, had been given 21 days to make a satisfactory or negotiable offer but nothing had happened.

Our Labour Correspondent writes: The General and Municipal Workers' Union, Britain's third biggest union, yesterday called for the abolition of private nursing agencies and the return of a proportion of a private agency's profits to the community home to allow the sick to remain in hospital.

Mr Charles Donnet, a union's national officer for health service workers, said: "If their union's conference at Blackpool: 'Money is being drained from the health service by chicken-and-egg situation. If nurses have to engage agency nurses at high salaries to make up for their staff shortages, if they paid better salaries, their own staffs they would have shortages.'

"Agencies are parasites on the body of the health service. They should be abolished."

"Hospitals are at present 70,000 short of establishment. So 70,000 salaries have been aside somewhere to cater for nurses' wages if they can be recruited. Why cannot this money be released now to pay a productivity bonus to nurses already in post?"

The potential car-park users, including MPs and others who work in the Commons, are about 1,600, and at least half, including MPs, are people whose parliamentary work requires them more often than not to remain in the House until it rises, which may be in the middle of the night. Before the underground car park was built, there was parking space within and outside the precincts for just over 480 cars; on its completion there will be room for 280 more.

Second and Third Reports from the Commons Services Committee: Parliamentary Accommodation (Stationery Office, 5p). Car Parking (5p).

## Orpington's Liberals to select candidate

Oppington Liberals will meet in two weeks to choose a prospective parliamentary candidate for the next election. The front-runners, according to Liberal sources at Westminster, Lady Averbury, who was Mrs Lockheed's close friend in her constituency after her husband's by-election victory in 1962, and Mr Trevor Jones, the former president of the party.

Robin Young, candidate at last election, is also up for selection.

The Conservatives increased their majority in February from 1,322 to 3,664.

Lord Feather with a sculpture by Willi Soukop after opening the 150th anniversary exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists at The Mall Galleries, London, yesterday. Daily, page 16.

## European ministers will decide about Kenyans

By Our Legal Correspondent

The complaint by a number of Kenya Asians that the British Government's refusal to allow them into Britain in 1968 was in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights is to be finally decided by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

The European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg recently prepared a report suggesting its opinion that the Government had violated several provisions of the convention, including that protecting the individual from discrimination on grounds of race or national origin.

It was open for either the commission itself or the Government to refer the batch of 31 cases to the European Court of Human Rights. Both have decided not to do so.

The final decision on whether there have been breaches of the convention, and if so, what action the British Government should take to remedy them, now rests with the Committee of Ministers, which consists of the Foreign Ministers of their deputies of the 17 member states of the Council of Europe.

The commission has recommended that Britain should take steps to protect the individual from discrimination on grounds of race or national origin.

It has been agreed that the European Commission of Human Rights will be asked to consider the case.

By not referring the case to the court, the Government has opted for a political rather than a legal approach. A Labour

MP has suggested that the European Commission of Human Rights should be asked to consider the case.

In addition, the European Commission of Human Rights has been asked to consider the case.

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## HOME NEWS

## Senior judge urges new approach to first offenders and changes court sentencing procedure

By Marcel Berlins

Legal Correspondent

The judicial proposals for the reform of the British criminal process, including new procedures for first offenders and those sentenced to imprisonment, were made by Lord Justice James, a senior judge of the Court of Appeal in London.

In delivering the annual Riddell Lecture for the Institute of Legal Executives, Lord Justice James said that despite what was taken to see that a sentence imposed was right, later it might show in the working out of the sentence that an order had been made and nothing could be done to correct it.

The recent proposals of the Office Advisory Council on the treatment of young offenders, which made it possible to vary the conditions under which a sentence is served for those aged between 16 and 21, could be believed to apply to all age groups of offenders.

He continued: "Those responsible for the day-to-day administration of a custodial service should be able to release on licence to non-custodial conditions a person whose rehabilitation would be ensured, and whose potential for offending would be reduced, such release, and against society no longer requires the protection afforded his continued detention."

Lord Justice James, who is also chairman of the committee looking into what cases

cots MPs seek urgent talks about evolution

By A Staff Reporter

ive indignant Scottish nationalists announced in Edinburgh yesterday that they are seeking an immediate meeting with the Prime Minister to voice their "complete dissatisfaction" over the Government's discussion paper on evolution, published on Friday.

Gordon Wilson, deputy leader of the parliamentary group of the Scottish National Party, said the paper was a slap in the face for the Scottish people. If the Government did respond with an immediate decision to introduce legislation in an elected assembly, he added, "we would only be giving power to the Scottish people with full powers over science, trade and industry and control over the rate of oil development, the party's attitude in Parliament would be clear."

There are all kinds of intriguing possibilities," he added. "The Government have a lot of legislation in progress which will be endangered by the situation in Wales and Scotland. It is up to them to give a higher priority to the question of evolution."

Mr Wilson said the Kilbride report had been outdated both the general election and the extent of oil revenues off the Scottish coast. The Labour Party should realize it was a minority government with a declining share of the Scottish vote and a minority party within Scotland.

**law lecturer accused of  
conveyancing offences**

By Our Correspondent

Four people, including a law lecturer, had run a conveyancing business without qualified solicitors by offering a service to the public at half the cost of the firms, Worcester magistrates were told yesterday.

Roger Read, QC, prosecuting for the Law Society, said the organization, the Property Conveyancer Association operated from London Road, Kingston upon Thames with the express intention "to reduce the high cost of conveyancing". One of its staff was a solicitor qualified under the terms of the Solicitors Act 1957.

Act Francis Reynolds, aged 20, of Hylton Road, Worcester, lecturer in law at Birmingham Polytechnic pleaded not guilty to eight charges of preparing or drawing a conveyance draft relating to the transfer

The hearing continues today.

**cilian 'told  
lys where and  
hat to steal'**

Incognito Comparato, a Sicilian who caught a gang of boys stealing sweets from a shop, agreed to report them unless they carried out a whole series of burglaries for him. Mr Stephen Coward, for prosecution, said at Bedford Crown Court yesterday. Mr Comparato, aged 29, of Col Rad, Luton, has denied charges of inciting the boys to three offences of burglary, aiding and abetting, counseled, and four charges of aiding stolen property.

Naldo accused of attempt at sabotage

The National and Local Government Officers' Assn (Naldo) was accused in the High Court yesterday of having tried to "sabotage" last month's London Elections in pursuit of its campaign for a bigger London weighting allowance.

The union's instruction to its members not to volunteer for election duty was "a conspiracy to procure a public mischief", Mr Peter Pain, QC said on behalf of Miss Louise Esterman, a union member.

Miss Esterman, a senior legal assistant with the London borough of Islington, faces expulsion by Naldo because she defied the instruction.

Arguing that the union's rules gave it no power to order her not to work, she asked the court to continue until full trial of her action a temporary order stopping the union from taking disciplinary action against her.

## Code for pop concerts is suggested by coroner

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

Initial interest in fostering children of the type shown by the Adoption Resource Exchange programme of May 12 is dissipating rapidly as families discover more about the realities involved.

A coroner investigating the death of Bernadette Whelan, aged 14, called yesterday for a code of practice for pop concerts. Dr John Burton was opening the inquest at Hammersmith, London, on the girl, who died after collapsing at a David Cassidy pop concert at White City Stadium.

Dr Burton also asked whether high platform soles worn by many young girls could have contributed to the crash in which Bernadette Whelan collapsed.

The inquest was adjourned to June 17, for although the girl probably died from asphyxia further tests have to be made to see if she had heart defects, Dr Burton said.

He said that when the inquest was resumed his aim would be to see if it was possible to control such assemblies and prevent more fatalities.

He would take evidence from people who said they saw a sudden surge on the flat part of the arena. When girls wearing platform shoes fell over they brought other people down with them.

Before the concert, Dr Burton said, there was hours of build-up to a supreme climax. The consequences were predictable but, "I am not casting blame; this is show business".

Mr and Mrs Peter Whelan, Bernadette's parents, of Stockwell Park Road, London, were at the hearing.

It was expected that interests of two held to give prospective

Rail pay claims 'clogged'

By Our Labour Staff

The union is waiting for arbitration on the claim for a new pay structure which led to strikes by drivers earlier this year. It is submitting to arbitration two other claims for pay rises above Phase Three limits for British Rail and London Transport drivers.

British Rail personnel officers have for years blocked the legitimate demands of trade unions by adopting the tactics of delay, defer and decline. He told the opening of Aslef's annual conference in Cardiff.

## All natural gas in Wales now

Wales yesterday became the first of the British Gas Corporation's regions to complete the change from manufactured to natural gas. Trevor Ashlock

from Cardiff. The five-year programme, involving 550,000 homes and 700 factories, has cost £22m.

The last gas works stopped production at the weekend; the 500 workers have been found new jobs in the industry and the sites are being leveled or rebuilt.

## Seat belts' effect on head injuries questioned

The number of car drivers receiving fatal or severe head injuries in crashes is not reduced by wearing seat belts. Mr E. Grattan and Mr J. A. Hobbs of the Transport and Road Research Laboratory, state in an analysis of crash injuries released yesterday.

In accidents in their survey, the heads of half the drivers wearing belts had struck the steering wheel. Front-seat passengers were better protected from head injuries by their seat belts, they said.

The analysis of injury among 768 unbelted and 111 belted occupants of cars involved in accidents was presented to a conference in London on vehicle safety. The figures showed a reduction in injury among occupants wearing seat belts, except in the case of drivers' head injuries.

Unbelted rear passengers were injured much less often than unbelted front-seat passengers. In front-seat accidents, the main severe injury to unbelted drivers was fracture of the thigh. The commonest severe injury among the unbelted front-seat passengers was to the head. Drivers ran greater risk of chest injury, which caused most deaths when they were not wearing seat belts.

**300 teachers sought**

About £90,000 is to be spent on recruiting more teachers in Northamptonshire, as the county council decided to raise the quota from 4,049 to 4,350.

# There's much more to shipbuilding than building ships

**FACT.** More than 1,000 separate firms throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom can be involved directly in the building of one large tanker. Not to mention the companies who supply components to each one of them. The building of a modern ship is a 'snowball' operation. Today more than ever it calls for special co-ordinating skills.

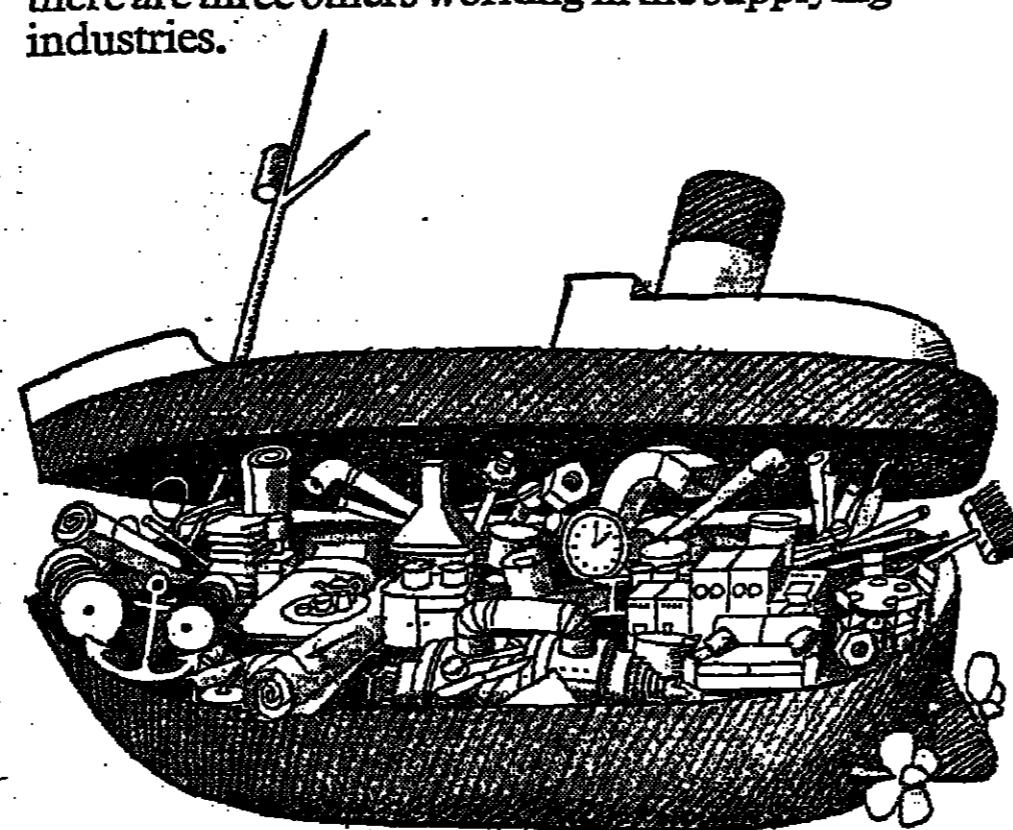
**FACT.** 260,000 pints of paint, 26 miles of piping, 65 miles of electric cable, 35,000 tons of steel, are just part of the recipe for a modern tanker. For every person directly employed in shipbuilding there are three others working in the supplying industries.

**FACT.** The world shipbuilding market is a highly competitive one. The relationship between shipbuilders and supplying companies thrives on freedom and competition. Any drastic change in the structure of the shipbuilding industry would have severe repercussions on countless other industries.

**FACT.** The success with which British shipbuilders handle these complex operations is clearly shown by results. And Britain's merchant shipbuilding order books are at their highest level ever with a total value of over £1,300 million. With ships on order for more than 20 overseas countries. Exports for ships automatically mean exports for thousands of other products. In addition, ship repairing earns another £70 million each year.

**FACT.** Today more than ever the job of designing, building and selling ships is a highly specialised one. It is best left to those who know.

The shipbuilders.



A new fully-illustrated booklet has been produced setting out in greater detail the achievements of Britain's shipbuilding industry. Write for your free copy to the address below.

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Issued by: Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association, 2 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7JE.

## HOME NEWS

## Damage to houses near blast worse than first thought

From Arthur Osman  
Flitbrough, Humberside

The quiet village of Amcotts, across the Trent from Flitbrough, suffered slightly more damage than Flitbrough in Saturday's explosion at the Nypro chemical plant, it became clear yesterday.

Structural damage to properties will take months to repair and many people complained that it would be difficult to sell house there. The village church has been closed on the orders of surveyors pending a full examination. Pillars were damaged in the blast and the outside walls are bulging.

Officials of the British Insurance Association will open an office in Scunthorpe today to help people with their claims.

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, will visit Flitbrough on Friday with Mr John Ellis, Labour MP for Brigg and Scunthorpe.

At the site of the disaster, heavy lifting gear will have to be brought in to clear tons of twisted steel before the factory control centre, where most of the workers died, can be reached.

The attempt will also be governed by the lowering of the water level on the site. Most of the millions of gallons housed on the blackened wreckage for the past 72 hours lies in vast lagoons. It has been heavily contaminated with a mixture of chemicals.

The Trent, which runs within a hundred yards or so of the plant, is the obvious way to get rid of the water: the river is tidal at Flitbrough and the flow would dilute and disperse the contamination to negligible proportions in the Humber estuary.

Pollution officials of the Severn-Trent River Authority

have been in constant touch with Nypro, the company that owns the factory, and the emergency services, and began monitoring the scale of the pollution on Saturday evening when water used in the fire-fighting began to find its way into the river.

Permission was given yesterday for pumping to start to clear the site, but the pumping is being allowed only on the club.

The river authority considers that dilation will be so great that the contaminated water will not present a threat to what little marine life remains in the river, which is already polluted to some extent.

Nypro has for some time had government approval to dispose of its heavy organic liquid waste in the North Sea, to which it is taken by tanker barges. This dangerous waste is still stored in steel tanks at the site.

The strain of the past three days on those who live around the devastated factory were even more apparent yesterday. There were many irrational, often violent, gestures followed by tears. The work of repairing damaged houses continued and the first caravans provided by the local authority arrived in the area.

**Hull Correspondent** writes: After receiving reports of the Flitbrough explosion, Humberside County Council's public protection committee decided yesterday to set up an emergency planning committee and appoint an emergency planning officer to coordinate all the necessary services.

Chief Fire Officer Clifford Forster told the committee that 17 firemen had been injured while fighting the fire and 25 men had had to be withdrawn because of exhaustion.

## More help urged for spina bifida families

From Our Correspondent Edinburgh

Increased support for families in which a member suffers from spina bifida is called for in a report published today, which describes the financial and social burdens of parents whose children are affected by the disease.

The study was commissioned by the Scottish branch of the Spina Bifida Association and conducted by Margaret Woodburn, formerly a senior medical social worker. She studied 100 families in south-east Scotland.

It involved 250 and 300 children affected by spina bifida, and between 100 and 150 of these are likely to survive beyond their second birthday.

The report concludes that more than half the families studied were unable to consider the financial burden. Transport was the greatest single expense.

Government grants introduced since the survey was conducted may relieve but will not remove many of the financial difficulties.

The report said local social workers could help by becoming more aware of the needs of such families.



Fire yesterday partly destroyed a £4m beer fermentation plant being built for Watney Mann at Mortlake, Surrey.

## 30 escape in brewery plant fire

Thirty craftsmen and labourers building a large brewery complex scrambled down scaffolding to escape flames which partly destroyed a £4m fermentation plant within a few minutes yesterday.

The centrepiece of a Watney Mann £1m complex due to be opened in September in Ship Lane, Mortlake, Surrey, the building caught alight while workmen were using welding equipment. Flames broke out 100ft above ground.

Fire appliances were sent from stations all over west London. Ambulances stood by and traffic was diverted.

Mr Xanthos Stavrou, an electrician, said: "I saw 30 workmen scrabbling for their lives. The roof was blazing and the fire was following them down. The whole building was alight within minutes."

Watney Mann emphasized that there would be no disruption to production or supplies. But there was some setback to expansion plans.

The extension was intended to more than double the Mortlake plant's capacity and was part of a long-term strategy to reduce Watney's brewing centres from nine to five by 1980.

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ALLAGHAN SPEECH  
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## Foreign Secretary concentrates attack on EEC budget

Luxembourg, June 4.—

Addressing the Council of Ministers of the European Community here today, Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, said:

"At the meeting of the Council on April 1, I undertook to place before you in greater detail the terms which the United Kingdom would offer to the rest of the Community and which we seek to change. In simplifying my statement on renegotiation of April 1, which remains the basic document on the subject for the United Kingdom, I should like to say today in give more details of the kind of changes we seek in the policies and decisions of the Community under four main heads:

The Community budget—an important matter for us but one which concerns all of us; the common agricultural policy, which we shall be suggesting major improvements consistent with the principles on which the budget is based;

The Commonwealth and developing countries—where improvements are necessary in both the regional and industrial policy;

The future of economic monetary union, which has been given by recent ministers which have affected negotiations on the British economy. It is likely that they will be worse than they will be if no solution is found. We estimate that the United Kingdom's contribution would be of the order of 300m to 350m units of account in 1977, up to 450m in 1978, and 700m to 800m in 1980.

This would mean a net contribution of about 3,500m units of account in the period 1974-80.

A unit of account, the currency exchange rate of the pound against the US dollar is the equivalent of United States dollar before the 1971 currency changes, when the rate was \$2.40 to the pound. Owing to changes in parities, however, it is now about 1.50 to the dollar. This would be the equivalent of \$2 to the pound!]

These are no small sums. To illustrate this point it is worth drawing attention to the fact that during the discussions on the size of the budget, for the first time, the Commission was unable to accept a recommendation from the Commission for a fund of 2,250m units of account over three years for all the members of the Community.

It is the same likely in this way to produce permanent disadvantages for the United Kingdom?

In our judgment, ministers will find that the proposals I shall discuss today, will recall that laid down on April 1, that initial proposal will be set aside immediately by way of changes in the Community's policies and decisions.

Preference to proposing changes in the treaties themselves. In our negotiations for today, we have agreed this approach.

In our judgment, ministers will find that the proposals I shall put before you, if accepted, would not require changes in the treaties and shall continue on the basis, of course, our reserve on any amendments continues to stand.

As regards the current work of the Community, we shall continue to cooperate fully in our work as have done in recent weeks. Of course, like other members of the Community, from time to time, we shall put a reserve so as to safeguard our negotiating position, but shall not do so out of a desire to hold up the work of the Community, but because genuine differences will be reconciled in a constructive spirit, what content it may be possible to give to them. As regards the four issues I shall discuss today, you will recall that laid down on April 1, that initial proposal will be set aside immediately by way of changes in the Community's policies and decisions.

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Some time ago, they were asked to consider the claim that the British share of the tariffs and levies which will form the largest part of the "own resources" of the Community is a "national contribution" and that the contributions of smaller states do not arise from the United Kingdom.

It is also because there will soon be a striking contrast between our expected share of Community GDP (gross domestic product) and our contribution to the Community budget. It is because the "own resources" system was devised to suit smaller Community made up of countries which are less developed than the United Kingdom.

On the one hand, there will be a rise in the Community's own resources by 1980.

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The fact is that, in respect of the Community budget, the negotiated terms of entry were fundamentally inequitable. Experience since then has reinforced that judgment.



quired to be able to pursue effective regional and industrial policies. The British Government consider that we require new policies to stimulate industry in order to arrest and reverse our relative industrial decline, and these will entail inter-industry measures that are systematic and far-reaching.

We recognize the value of rules within the Community to ensure that one country, in attempting to solve its own problems, does not create problems for the others; and in strengthening our industrial system we certainly have no intention of damaging the economic and commercial interest of other members.

But we fear that our plans for British industry, including the steel industry, may be hampered by unduly restrictive interpretations of the treaties; and, as part of the renegotiation, we shall seek assurances that our fears on this score can be set aside. We would hope that constructive exploratory talks with the Commission can begin as soon as possible to ascertain the impact of the treaties.

The White House, after appearing initially stunned after

the House impeachment inquiry today resumed in closed session, switching its attention to possible bribery charges

against President Nixon. In his dealings with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and milk industry

affairs.

A prospective and potentially

destructive witness is Mr Charles Colson, the former special counsel to the President, whose plea

of guilty to a felony in return for his testimony has dramatically reshaped the whole case.

The White House, after

Linking with this is the question of regional aids, which a working party convened by the Commission is to study. As said on April 1, we accept that coordination of the rules under which each of us gives and has a useful part to play. We are taking part in the work and we intend to make a full contribution to it.

One of the aims must be to ensure that the rules take account of the needs of the United Kingdom and of the policies we devise to meet those needs. We are conscious that the regional problems of member states, some caused by sheer remoteness and others like our own by changes in industrial structure. The rules must therefore be broad enough in scope to cover all types of aid that may be required.

In our experience, they will need to be flexible and capable of modification.

We attach the greatest importance to an early examination of all these important matters with a view to finding adequate solutions.

It is our view that everything I have suggested is compatible with the basic principles of the CAP and with the treaties, and would prove beneficial to everyone in the enlarged Community, as well as to the rest of the world.

TRADE AND AID

This leads to the question of the development of Commonwealth and developing countries, which the Commission itself has advocated.

Such a policy would create conditions for special groups of less viable farmers and here I would like to add that the survival of the Commonwealth would demand that the institutions find equitable solutions."

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## OVERSEAS

# Egypt's army in Sinai desert given pledge by President Sadat that all seized Arab lands will be freed

From Paul Martin

Beirut, June 4

President Sadat crossed the Suez Canal into Sinai today for the first time since the October war pledging that there would be "no defeat and no withdrawal" as a result of the disengagement accord. Walking across parts of Israel's demolished Barlev Line, the Egyptian leader talked to officers and men of the Third Army.

His visit coincided with the seventh anniversary of the war which brought Israeli troops to the east bank of the Suez Canal. "However, our work is not yet over," he told his troops. "It will only be over with the withdrawal of the last foreign soldier from our land and from all Arab territories."

Reiterating his demand for the recognition of Palestinian rights as part of a complete Middle East peace, President Sadat declared: "Furthermore, it will not be over until these rights are restored." Earlier he had urged the Palestine National Council, at present meeting in Cairo to discuss whether or not to attend the Geneva talks, to "unify your ranks".

Noting the significance of the date he chose to visit the troops in Sinai, President Sadat declared that June 5, the date the Six-Day War broke out, will never be sorrowful again. It has, in fact, become a day of

celebration for the Second and Third Armies".

President Sadat crossed into Sinai in his presidential Mercedes over a pontoon bridge across the southern end of the canal. Talking to officers and men at random, he decorated some officers on the spot after hearing of their personal bravery during the crossing of the waterway and storming of Israel positions on the east bank in the early hours of the war.

Afterwards he toured Suez city, on the west bank of the canal, which was worst hit of the waterway towns. The task of rebuilding the canal cities and reopening the canal has become the spearhead of his massive plan for the reconstruction of Egypt's Western, and in particular American, capital will play a major role in this.

Ever since he set about gearing the country to peace-time reconstruction, President Sadat has been careful to emphasize the continuing role of the military. He has been at pains throughout to show that his eagerness to conclude the Kissinger-sponsored disengagement accord with Israel did not mean that Egypt was turning its back on its allies.

Quneitra, occupied Syria June 4—Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, visited the Golan Heights capital of Quneitra today and said he was optimistic that the

challenge facing Israel Government, page 16

## Israel on full alert for war anniversary

From Eric Marsden

Jerusalem, June 4

Security forces throughout Israel will be on full alert tomorrow, the seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the Six Day War, which led to the loss of territory by Jordan, Syria and Egypt, including the Arab areas of Jerusalem. The danger of terrorist attacks has increased after the killings at Kiryat Shmona and Maslal.

In cities and towns civil defence guards have been formed from volunteers to patrol residential areas and keep an eye on schools. There has been a rush of applications for private gun licences.

Arab resentment of the occupation has been heightened by increased security checks on cars and buses on roads into Jerusalem and by repeated waves of arrests since mid-April. More than 500 people have been rounded up for questioning, often during the night.

In east Jerusalem bulldozers destroyed the house of an Arab family in Shufat, a northern suburb, because it was said to be used by terrorists to store arms. Seven sons of the Malabi family are being held by the police.

## Nixon tour to set personal imprint on Middle East

From Fred Emery

Washington, June 4

President Nixon, accompanied by his wife and Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, is to leave on Monday for an eight-day journey to five Middle East countries, including Syria, the White House announced today.

The President's intention, his spokesman said, is to give his personal imprint to the strengthening of peace moves and of American relations in the area witnessed in the seven months since the October war.

The tour "will serve to ratify the new environment that now exists in the area... to consolidate what has been achieved on the road to peace".

While there is general applause for Dr Kissinger's peace efforts and little objection to the President's furthering the cause of good will, his journey is also being widely depicted, particularly on the television networks, as a distraction from impeachment proceedings.

"It is learnt authoritatively that the resumption of diplomatic relations with Syria is being held up to coincide with the President's arrival in Damascus, for obvious maximum effect.

## Warning on war danger by Soviet marshal

Moscow, June 4—Marshal Andrei Grechko, the Soviet Defence Minister, today gave a warning that "the danger of war remains a grim reality of our life".

He said: "Imperialism is now making material preparations for war, and increases production of military weapons and technology and persistently improves the gigantic military machine it created."

Marshal Grechko said that although "the forces of aggression are being sorely pressed, they have not been rendered harmless". The Soviet people should be on guard against "complacency".

Once again he differed in public from most of his Politburo colleagues in assessing the international situation.

Appearing on television as he addressed an "election" rally, the Marshal said that because the danger of war remains "the party and the Soviet Government, as before, proceed from the indivisibility of strengthening peace and the defence of the country". —AP.

## Cambodian minister killed as police storm school

Phnom Penh, June 4—The Cambodian Minister of Education and his deputy were killed today when military police stormed a school where they were being held hostage by students. Two students were killed, eight others were wounded and 48 were arrested.

According to the military police, the two officials were first stabbed by students during a stone-throwing brawl with the police in the streets. They were then shot dead by students when the school was attacked.

Two sons of the Malabi family are being held by the police.

Mr Kao Sangchin, the minister, and Professor Ta Chia, Under-secretary for Education, had been abducted from their offices at the Education Ministry in the morning.

They were marched more than a mile to the March 18 Lycée, which has been occupied by some 1,500 dissident students since the middle of last month. There, it was announced that the two officials would be

held until five students arrested last week were released.

By mid-afternoon, military police moved into the school grounds where they were met by half of bricks and stones hurled by slogan-chanting students. At this the two officials are believed to have been stabbed.

An hour later another police attack was driven back by stones, but within two minutes the police attacked again, firing their weapons into classrooms. Today's killings were a bloody climax to a five-month education crisis in the capital which started with a series of strikes among teachers.

Last month the sporadic agitation took on a political colouring with the students and teachers disavowing the Government. On May 25, the police arrested 61 students. Most were later released but five are to be taken before a military tribunal on charges of conspiracy with communists networks—Agence France-Presse, UPI and AP.

**Frelimo assured on independence**

Lisbon, June 4—Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, said today before leaving for Lusaka, Zambia, where he will meet leaders of Frelimo, the Mozambique liberation movement, tomorrow, that he was going only to "make initial plans for future negotiations".

He added: "I think negotiations will follow shortly afterwards, but I can fix no date for any settlement." Mr Samora Machel, the Frelimo leader, has already arrived in Lusaka at the head of an 11-man delegation.

Dr Soares told reporters that the Portuguese Government had already had indirect contacts with Frelimo through President Kaunda of Zambia.

"We are prepared to talk with everyone and listen to everybody in order to obtain peace based on democratic principles," he added.

He appealed to the people of Mozambique to remain calm. "The Portuguese Government is anxious to safeguard the legitimate interests of the people, whether Africans or Europeans, and maintain law and order."

Mr Van der Stoel, the Dutch Foreign Minister, whom he met in Lisbon yesterday, and M. Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, whom he met in Paris last Saturday, had both proposed a plan for Portuguese

cooperation with the European Community.

"For that to be possible the whole world must be convinced that Portugal really is a new country, new because it has formed new democratic institutions and because it must be strengthened and because it has started an irreversible process of decolonization."

President Spinoza will visit Angola and Mozambique tomorrow, it was announced here today by Dr António de Almeida Santos, the minister for overseas affairs. He gave no further details.—Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

**Our Lusaka Correspondent writes:**

A Zambia Government spokesman said today that soon after his arrival Dr Soares will meet President Kaunda at State House, and the President will open the peace talks tomorrow afternoon.

It is evident that a warm welcome is being prepared for Dr Soares, a sign that he is coming with every intention of settling the future of Mozambique as quickly and peacefully as possible.

No one is under the illusion that the matter will be settled overnight, or that there will be instant independence for the Portuguese territory. Indeed reliable sources say that the Frelimo delegation will not be agreed.—Agence France-Presse.



Dr Kissinger introduces his wife, Nancy, to Huang Chen, chief of the China Liaison Office, at a Washington reception.

## China-US trade figures confound experts

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, June 4

China's improving relations

with the United States and the extraordinary growth of trade

between the two countries received wide publicity last night

when Dr Kissinger and Mr

Huang Chen, head of the Chinese

liaison office, both attended a

trade group reception here on

the eve of President Nixon's

third summit with the Russians.

Their appearance was seen as

a move to refute speculation

over alleged problems blocking

better relations, and to emphasize that whatever is happening to the Peking leadership does not

affect reciprocal trade interests.

Despite reports of ups and

downs, the Secretary of State

said, "we are firmly on course."

The United States had an interest in a strong China. He

acknowledged that social and

foreign policy differences sometimes complicated communications

but he expressed confidence

that the relationship would continue to grow.

Trade is growing—in fact it

is outstripping trade with the

Soviet Union.

Thanks to sustained exports of

American agricultural produce to China this year's trade figures are expected to exceed \$1,250m

(\$520m) of which only \$100m represents Chinese exports to the United States.

Earlier it had been predicted that Chinese buying would exceed some \$750,000, but experts have been confounded by the continuing demand for American farm products which they say they are at a loss to explain.

According to one of the trade group speakers last night, United States is now China's third largest trading partner after Japan and Hong Kong.

The trade will arrive in Hong Kong on June 21 for a three and a half week tour.

Chinese martial arts have become a fad in the United States recently, with contests across the country showing Hong Kong-made films on the subject.

Dr Kissinger's 10-minute meeting with Mr Huang took place behind closed doors.

Reuter

## Election costs big issue in Californian poll

From Peter Strafford

New York, June 4

Californians went to the polls

today to pick party nominees

for the succession of Mr Ronald

Reagan, State Governor since 1967.

But the primary election was partially overshadowed by a heated campaign over another

issue on the ballot paper, a proposal for drastic reform of the state's laws on spending at elections.

"Proposition Nine", as it is known, has been put forward by several liberal groups, including Common Cause. It would place strict limits on campaign spending, require the disclosure of all contributions of \$50 (about £20) or more, and has been strongly advocated as a way to prevent Watergate-type abuses.

It has been equally strongly attacked by big business, the unions and some civil liberties activists.

One of the most controversial points in the proposal is that it would set up a Fair Political Controller.

Practices Commission, with wide powers to enforce the new rules. The commission would be able to subpoena records, investigate possible violations and impose fines.

Mr Brown is Secretary of State in California, and hopes to ride on a wave of opposition to Mr Reagan's policies, and to Republicans in general over Watergate. But first he has to face the 17 other aspirants for the Democratic nomination, and in particular the two strongest, Mr Alioto and Mr Bob Morgan, Speaker of the State Assembly.

The Republican side of the election has been affected by Watergate. Mr Ed Rinecke, the Lieutenant Governor, was long regarded as having a good chance of winning.

But his standing dropped sharply after he was charged earlier this year with perjury in one of the Watergate-related cases. The favourite now is Mr Houston Flanney, the State Controller.

Practices Commission to emigrate has been turned down, say they have had nothing to do with national security information for many years or even at all.

Mr Zhukov said the big corporations used personnel recruitment companies to get some of their men. Detainees studied the private lives of the applicants and were barred from leaving the country.

But many Russians, particularly Jews, whose application to emigrate has been turned down, say they have had nothing to do with national security information for many years or even at all.

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## SPORT

Football

## England unchanged again for their last match

From Geoffrey Green,  
Football Correspondent

Belgrade, June 4.

England—again unchanged—and with Keegan home, the worse for recent events are now poised on the eve of their third and last match this tour of eastern Europe. Incidentally, are his outsiders for the World Cup?

Since being in Spain in a play-off last February in neutral Frankfurt for a final place in the World Cup last year, Yugoslavia have lost 1-0 and 3-1 in Russia and Hungary respectively. But all these preparatory games are an uncertain overture to what may happen tomorrow. They open up no clear-cut answers, but the outcome could be very different. We shall see people in their true colours then. Certainly, Zagallo, the Brazilian manager, and his colleagues, who are here to run the show over the next two days, will be more alert than ever. And who will take over Real Madrid next season was really putting his team through the hoop in training.

Somebody remarked to him that he was not perhaps pushing his men too hard on four hours before the match. Zagallo replied:

"We are not afraid of them. We are preparing for Brazil next week." That will be the opening match of the whole World Cup competition. President

of the tournament, Sir Alf Ramsey, was really putting his team through the hoop in training.

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"We are not afraid of them. We are preparing for Brazil next week." That will be the opening match of the whole World Cup competition. President

of the tournament, Sir Alf Ramsey, was really putting his team through the hoop in training.

Last Sunday, the Yugoslav first team were in the rest of their party and the reserves were in Belgrade trying to imitate the Brazilian style of play. More than that, each man even took the name, as if by dead poll, of a Brazilian player in his team. This was no chance, but a collective mental preparation devised by a professor of psychology attached to Milanic's team.

Yesterday, Yugoslavia announced the formation of its 22-man squad. It is Katalinac as a central sweeper at the rear, behind Krivakovic, Bogicevic and Budjan. Obilak, Muricic and Adamicic will patrol midfield, and up front, striking lies will be Peric (from Croatia), France), Sutjak and Dragic, the captain.

Dragic is an instinctive artist who can be almost as effective on his day as Cruyff. But he tends to be unpredictable, and that is his mood. Certainly, when he feels like turning it on, Dragic is one of the finest players in Europe.

Born at Ub, a small village some 20 miles or so from Belgrade, Dragic commenced football when I began the national team in the mid-60s. In those days, I was young and decided that one day I must be big. He has certainly succeeded. Indeed almost too well, since he was drafted into the army a year ago,

**Saunders chosen as Aston Villa's new manager**

Ron Saunders was last night appointed manager of the second division side, Aston Villa, to succeed Vic Cross, who was dismissed in April.

The club chairman, Douglas Ellis, said that the appointment had been unanimous. Afterwards Saunders said: "I do not think I have to prove anything. I have a proven record for Aston Villa."

Mr Saunders, recently dismissed by Manchester City, after guiding North City to the first division, is probably bringing a suitable conclusion to a game which had been full of interest. We had been blessed with some glorious weather, the kind of warmth and sunshine that we have not had for many years. And it was Steele's innings of 74 in the last stages that steered Leicestershire safely to their target.

This had been 219 runs to win in four hours Steele and Baldwinson constructed a suitably remarkable stand of 162, with the second wicket, and though there were alarms at 175 when Dawson and Birkenshaw were taken in an over from Brown, there were little doubts that Leicestershire would claim the points.

As before, Procter had looked relaxed, yet commanding, as he led Gloucestershire out of a crisis in the morning. A superb square drive to the boundary off Steele brought the team back into the match. This was his second six to add 11 fours in his innings of 170 minutes. He was out in the next over from Ellingworth, down on one knee, sweeping and bowled off his pads. Brown, his partner for

the sixth wicket, which added 33, followed Procter in at the same score of 128.

Leicestershire grasped their first victory in the county championship at Green Park, London, yesterday, bringing a suitable conclusion to a game which had been full of interest. We had been blessed with some glorious weather, the kind of warmth and sunshine that we have not had for many years. And it was Steele's innings of 74 in the last stages that steered Leicestershire safely to their target.

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## COUNTRY PROPERTIES

# Harrods Estate Offices

1 HANS ROAD, LONDON, SW3 1RZ



**NORTH CORNWALL**  
6 miles Camelford, 7 miles Bodmin and Wadebridge, convenient for Atlantic Coastline and Camel Estuary.

**CHELTENHAM, ST. TUDY, NEAR BODMIN, A FINE STONE-BUILT BUNGALOW HOUSE** Enjoying a pretty site in a wooded valley intersected by a stream. 5 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 4 reception rooms, kitchen, etc. Oil-fired Central Heating. Self-contained Flat of 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Large Garage. Formal gardens, grounds, paddocks and woodland. Nearly 30 Acres. **FREEHOLD**. Vacant Possession. **FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN JULY 1974** (unless sold privately). Joint Auctioneers: Fox & Sons, 5 Whitecross Street, EC2A 3AS, Cross, Plymouth. Tel: 20556/9, and Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2805.

**FITTEWORTH/WISBOROUGH GREEN, SUSSEX**

In a quiet situation surrounded by beautiful countryside, views over valley of the River Arun.

**RECENTLY MODERNISED, WELL PLANNED HOUSE**, formerly a cottage. Cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, etc. Oil-fired Central Heating. Self-contained Flat of 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Large Garage. Formal gardens, grounds, paddocks and woodland. Nearly 30 Acres. **FREEHOLD**. Vacant Possession. **FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN JULY 1974** (unless sold privately). Joint Auctioneers: Fox & Sons, 5 Whitecross Street, EC2A 3AS, Cross, Plymouth. Tel: 20556/9, and Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2805.

**HERTS./BUCKS. BORDERS**

Between Aylesbury and Tring, in a quiet position near village (Station 40 mins).

**A DETACHED HOUSE OF DISTINCTION (1958)**, in first-class decorative order. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, lounge 18ft x 15ft, cloakroom, Central Heating, Double Garage. Garden about 1/2 Acre. Backing on to farmland. **FREEHOLD**. £27,000. Harrods Estate Offices, 112, High Street, Berkhamsted, Herts, tel. 2666, and, as above, ext. 2807.

**108 ACRE FARM NEAR HAYWARDS HEATH**



Within 5 miles: Rickmansworth, Shoreditch, Chipping Barnet. Convenient for Brighton, Lewes and Winchester. **FOR SALE**.  
**CLAYTON WICKHAM FARM, HURSTBURY POINT, SUSSEX** Character farmhouse with 4/5 bedrooms, kitchen, 3 reception rooms, etc. Offering scope for improvement. Detached. Comprehensive range of buildings suitable for Dairying, Stock-Raising, alternatively, ideal setting for Stud Farm or Riding Establishment. **FREEHOLD**. AUCTION 2nd JULY 1974, at Haywards Heath (unless sold privately). Joint Auctioneers: J. B. Tyler & Co., 41 Sackville Road, Beckenham-on-Sea, Sussex. Tel: 213564, and Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2805.

**WOOLLEY & WALLIS**  
CASTLE STREET, SALISBURY, 0722-27409  
AND AT ROMSEY & RUMNEYHILL, HANTS.

Direction of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle. Vacant Possession.  
**WITHAM, FRIARY, SOMERSET**

From 5 miles, Bruton 6, Shepton Mallett 10. Agricultural Estate.

**708 ACRES**

**TYMEHORN & WALK FARMS—205 ACRES**

**3 FARM HOUSES—4 COTTAGES AND 5 BUNDALOWS**

Extensive Modern Buildings with 3 Dairy Units.

**CTION (in Two Lots or as a whole) WEDNESDAY, 26TH JUNE, 1974**

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. Francis Crookenden, 91 St. Casper Street, Kingsway, London WC2B 5AH.

Order of Trustees: **VACANT POSSESSION**

**WILTSHIRE**

Marlborough 8 miles, Hungerford 5, Newbury 14, Andover 17, Salisbury 28, Oxford 52.

Important Agricultural Residential Holding.

**HARDING FARM, SHALBOURNE**

422 ACRES

Brick & flint Farmhouse part of Tudor Period.

2 Modern Cottages. Extensive Farm Buildings.

**AUCTION** 2nd JULY 1974.

**Solicitors:**

Mrs. Barker Son & Ichard, 32 High Street, Andover, Hants.

**SOUTH WILTS**

About six miles from Salisbury in popular Marlborough Valley.

**BARFORD LODGE, BARFORD ST. MARTIN**

Being mainly 17th century former farmhouses (stone) with interesting garden and paddocks. Cotswold-type houses of great character with 3 m. 5 bed. 2 garage, etc. Kitchen, bathroom, wc, etc. Old-style C.H., gas heating and中央 heating. Total about 1/2 acres.

**to the Wyre Valley (Warminster 7½ miles), Salisbury 17.**

**MANOR HOUSE IN THE CHARMING UNspoiled VILLAGE OF SHERRINGTON**

By Victorian in character with scope for improvement. 5 beds, 2 rec. 2 reception, kitchen, shower room, Garage, bathroom, wc, etc. Further land and buildings if required.

**BOTH PROPERTIES AUCTION—SALISBURY, 16 JULY**

For full particulars of all properties apply, Salisbury Office.

**HILLSIDE HOME—KENT**

Luxury house at Wardenhead just over 30 miles to London by rail. A new 5 bedroom centrally heated detached house in an enviable position surrounded by mature trees in 3 acre of grounds. Grounds include lawn, terrace, sun terrace, decked area and sitting out. An elevated sun trap balcony. Large hall with open-plan stairs. 5 bedrooms and 4 reception rooms. Master bedroom has built-in wardrobes, led toilet and shower. Bathrooms, wc, all ceilings are coved. The 3 car integral garage is reached by a short private asphalt drive. The grounds have been landscaped including the use of paved paths, decorative brick walls, etc.

£125,000 to view ring (evenings) Bromsgrove 226563 or 04-859 0851.

**BUCKS FAMILY HOUSE**

4 miles equidistant Marlow, High Wycombe, 30 miles London. Easy reach M4/40 and Rail Station.

**2 VICTORIAN FARMHOUSE CIRCA 1860** traditional brick and timber construction with later extensions. Six bedrooms, including a double garage, W.C. access to ground floor. 1st floor: 4 double (1 en suite with bath/dressing room), 1 single, 1 other double, 2 single, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom, wc. Double garage and further structural alterations. Full storeies in all rooms, open log fire in 2 rec. and 2 fireplaces. Large garden with 2 separate areas: productive veg. bushes, and kitchen garden. Greenhouse and garden shed. 2 garages might be available. Delightful views of surrounding hills. **TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON 3RD JULY, 1974** (Unless Previously Sold).

**Possessions:** **WHITEHEADS**

20 Downing Street, Farnham, Surrey. Tel: 6277/8.

**PROPERTY AUCTION TOMORROW**

At The Best Street Hotel, Knightsbridge, SW3 at 3.30 p.m.  
**SKINNER'S FARM, NEAR PULBOROUGH, WEST SUSSEX**

A SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 43 ACRES, WITH A WELL-APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE, having potential as Stud/Breeding Establishment. Auctioneers: Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2806.

**OLD RECTORY ON HERTS./BEDS. BORDER**

In selected grounds on edge of village, 3 miles Hitchin (King's Cross 35/40 miles), well placed for Bedford and Luton. A BIG, IMPRESSIVE CHATEAU-STYLE PROPERTY Ideal for family occupation. Dating from 1851, with later cottage annexe. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, S/C Annex of 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Central Heating. Garage and Outbuildings. Hard Tennis Court. Over 7 Acres of mainly wooded grounds. **FREEHOLD**. FOR SALE BY AUCTION 19th JUNE 1974 (unless sold privately). Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2805.

**ASTON CLINTON, BUCKS.**

Between Tring (3½ miles) and Aylesbury (4 miles), London about 36 miles (via M1).

**PERIOD COTTAGE WITH MOATED ISLAND, STREAM and WATERFALL** 17th/18th Century features. 4½ bedrooms, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, bathroom (provision for 2nd), kitchen, etc. Further rooms available as guest rooms and Stable. Formal garden and paddocks. Over 11 Acres. **FREEHOLD** FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN JULY (unless sold privately). Harrods Estate Offices, 112, High Street, Berkhamsted. Tel. 2666, and as above, ext. 2809.

**WEST SUSSEX-HAMPSHIRE BORDER**

Well placed for Goodwood and Cowdray Park, Midhurst. FULL MODERNISATION PROGRAMME JUST COMPLETED on this SUSSEX FARMHOUSE STYLE PROPERTY snugly situated in the Down. Work included re-modelling of 2 new bedrooms and family dining room, to give a total of 5 bedrooms (1 en-suite), fine triple aspect lounge, dining room, etc. Central Heating. Re-wired electrical installation. Double Garage. Garden and Paddock, about 11 Acres. Re-decorated inside and out ready for immediate occupation. **FREEHOLD**. For Sale Privately or by Auction in July 1974. Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2806 or Hadmersle 3253.

**01-589 1490**

BRANCH OFFICES AT  
WEST BYFLEET,  
HASLEMERE,  
BERKHAMSTED  
& CHELTENHAM



**GOLF AT WENTWORTH**

On this exclusive private estate, secluded amidst Scots pines, adjoining the lake, 2 championship golf courses, and Country Club, Virginia Water station 1 mile. Easy access M3 and M4.

**A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL FITMENT AND CHARACTER**. Impressive drive approach. Hall, Cloakroom, drawing room 33 ft x 17 ft, dining room, library, sun room, conservatory, 2 double bedrooms, 2 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en-suite), fine triple aspect lounge, dining room, etc. Central Heating. Re-wired electrical installation. Double Garage. Garden and Paddock, about 11 Acres. **FREEHOLD**. For Sale Privately or by Auction in July 1974. Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2806 or Hadmersle 3253.

**CHORLEY WOOD, HERTS.**

Station 1½ miles (Baker Street 30 minutes).

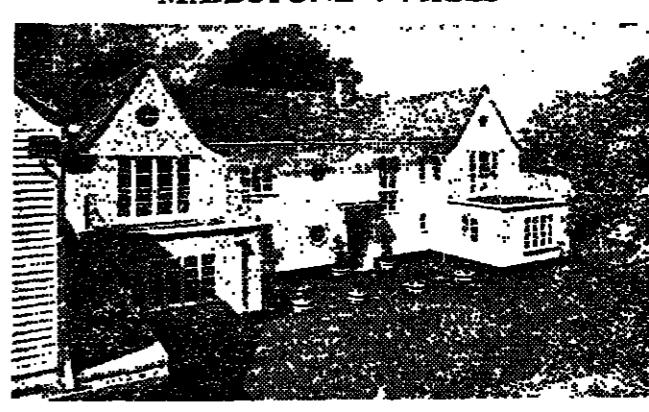
**A HANDSOME DETACHED CHALET BUNGALOW**, built about 1930. 3½ bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, kitchen, C.H. to ground floor. Garage. Beautiful garden about 1/2 Acre. **FREEHOLD**. £35,000. Harrods Estate Offices, 112, High Street, Berkhamsted, Herts, tel. 2666, and, as above, ext. 2805.

**IVER, BUCKS.**

2 miles Uxbridge station (Baker Street 38 mins.).

**AN "L" SHAPED HOUSE OF CHARACTER**. Lounge hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, bar/study, breakfast room, excellent kitchen, laundry, 3/4 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms (1 en-suite). Oil-fired Central Heating. Double Garage. Garden and paddocks. Over 10 Acres. **FREEHOLD**. For Sale Privately or by Auction in July 1974. Harrods Estate Offices, 112, High Street, Berkhamsted, Herts, tel. 2666, and, as above, ext. 2807.

**MAJDSTONE 4 MILES**



**A PICTURESQUE PERIOD HOUSE**

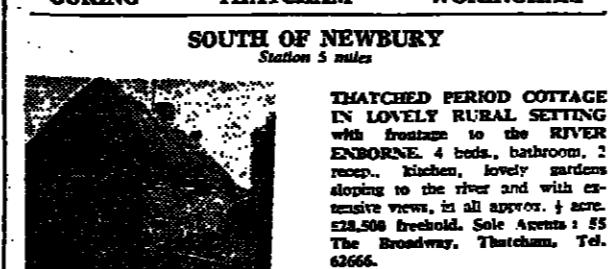
Extended and modernised to the highest standard. Lounge, dining room, study, fine kitchen/breakfast room, master suite of bedrooms, dressing room, 3 further bedrooms, 2nd bathroom, shower room, sauna bath, sun lounge. Indoor Heated Pool. Garages. **STABLING**. STAFF FLAT. Recreation area, including games/dance room, with bar, etc. Billiards Room and Snooker Court with shower. Delightful garden with lake. Pavilion/sun room, paddock. About 3 Acres. **FREEHOLD**. Sole Agents: Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2805.

**Martin & Pole**

Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Surveyors and Valuers

READING GORING CAVERSHAM THATCHAM PANGBOURNE WOKINGHAM

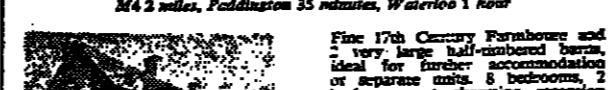
SOUTH OF NEWBURY Station 5 miles



THATCHED PERIOD COTTAGE IN LOVELY RURAL SETTING with frontage to the RIVER ENBRO. 4 beds, bathroom, 2 recs., kitchen, lovely gardens sloping to the river and with extensive gravelled parking area. £ 21,500. **FREEHOLD**. Sole Agents: 55 The Broadway, Thatcham. Tel: 63666.

**SOUTH EAST BERKSHIRE**

M4 2 miles, Paddington 35 minutes, Watford 1 hour



17th Century Farmhouse and very large half-timbered barn, ideal for further accommodation. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 charming reception rooms, kitchen, sun room, flower room, shower room, etc. Delightful gardens of about 1 acre. £ 21,500. **FREEHOLD**. Sole Agents: 55 The Broadway, Thatcham. Tel: 636777.

**FACING BUCKLEBURY COMMON**

East access Reading, Newbury and M4. EDWARDIAN DETACHED HOUSE OF CHARACTER IN A LOVELY SETTING. Spacious accommodation. 4 double beds (one with shower room), bathroom, dining room, kitchen, utility room, etc. Large garden to rear. Oil-fired central heating. Well kept manicured gardens. Approx. £34,000. **FREEHOLD**. Sole Agents: 55 The Broadway, Thatcham. Tel: 63666.

**BERKSHIRE DOWNS**

5 miles north of Newbury, just across M4. 1½ minute muddy lane and acres of Crown Land make this an ideal place for a country house with 4 double beds, 2 baths, 2 recs, study, bathroom, etc. Price £22,500. **FREEHOLD**. Sole Agents: 55 The Broadway, Thatcham. Tel: 63666.

**BERKSHIRE/HAMPSHIRE/SURREY BORDERS**

SECLUDED VILLAGE SETTING. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. Detached house in the Tudor style. 6 bedrooms incl. principle and main sides. 3 bedrooms, bath, etc. 3 beautifully timbered reception rooms, bathroom, kitchen, utility room, etc. Large garden. Oil-fired central heating. Price £27,500. **FREEHOLD**. Sole Agents: 55 The Broadway, Thatcham. Tel: 636777.

**MERLE COTTAGE, BINFIELD, BERKSHIRE**

A detached COTTAGE IN THE CHALET STYLE in need of modernisation and enhancement. Large garden. Planning permission for 4 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc. **FREEHOLD**. Price £22,500. **FREEHOLD**. Sole Agents: 55 The Broadway, Thatcham. Tel: 636777.

**THAMESIDE CHALET BUNGALOW**

Unusually situated adjacent to Penton Hook Lock M40, frontage including long elevated garden with swimming pool and adjoining building plot with D.P.R.

The Chalet itself has a large reception hall, dressing lounge and sun bay bay window, kitchen, dining room, bathroom, separate W.C. and wash basin. Spacious kitchen, 3 large bedrooms, bathroom, separate W.C. and wash basin. Offers invited. **CLIFFTONS**, 9 Ednor Street, Wokingham, Berks. Tel: 636699.

**CENTRAL NORFOLK**—Necessary completed conversion of a barn and farm buildings to provide an excellent home. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, utility room, etc. **FREEHOLD**. Price £21,500. Sole Agents: 55 The Broadway, Thatcham. Tel: 63666.

## COUNTRY PROPERTIES

# Strutt and Parker

CANTERBURY-CHELMSFORD-CHESHIRE-EDINBURGH-GRANTHAM-IPSWICH-LEWES-SALISBURY-SOUTHEND

**PART OF THE NOTABLE CHEVELEY PARK STUD-NEWMARKET**

Including

16 EXCELLENT WELL-SHELTERED PADDOCKS  
3 Cottages, 5 Grooms' Rooms, 50 Loose Boxes,  
12 Foaling Boxes, 2 Veterinary Rooms and various  
Stores.

ABOUT 135 ACRES

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY  
WITH VACANT POSSESSIONApply London Office, Tel. 01-629 7282  
or Chelmsford Office, Coval Hall, Tel. (0245) 58201  
(Ref. 2CD115)**ORKNEY ISLANDS**Strongay, 40 miles from the mainland of Scotland,  
18 miles Kirkwall.**A FINE ARABLE AND STOCK FARM**Farmhouse, 2 Modernised Cottages, 2 Derelict  
Cottages. Extensive Range of Farmbuildings.  
Approximately 6,000 yards of shoreline.

ABOUT 495 ACRES

For Sale by Private Treaty

Edinburgh Office, 26 Walker Street, EH3 7HR.  
Tel. 031 228 7431. (Ref. 4BB602)**SOUTH DORSET**

Dorchester 7 miles, Bournemouth 20 miles.

**TOLPUDDLE MILL**AN ATTRACTIVE 18TH CENTURY MILL FOR  
CONVERSIONIn an unspoilt and historic village.  
Former Mill with potential floor area of 1,194 square  
feet. Water and Electricity available. Attached Double  
Garage. Garden. River Frontage and Fishing Rights.

ABOUT 1.30 ACRES

For sale by auction on 10th July, 1974

(unless previously sold)

Joint Auctioneers: Fox and Sons, South Street,  
Dorchester, Dorset. Telephone 5111, and  
Strutt & Parker, 41 Milford Street, Salisbury.  
Tel. 0722 28741. (Ref. 7BB1040)**KENT—ALKHAM VALLEY**

Dover 2½ miles, Canterbury 12 miles, M.L.S. ½ mile.

ATTRACTIVE PERIOD COLONIAL STYLE HOUSE  
with magnificent views over its grounds and lake.Entrance Hall, 4 Reception Rooms, 5 Principal  
Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms.

4 Acre Lake with great fishing potential.

About 24 Acres in all

2 Cottages available if required.

Canterbury Office, 8 Rose Lane. Tel. 51123.  
(Ref. 8CD112)**THE ALDERWASLEY HALL ESTATE,  
NEAR MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE**

10 miles M1, 12 miles Derby

With fine "Listed" Hall suitable for institutional user, in  
lovely Parkland with notable views over the Lower  
Peak District.8 Class and Recreation Rooms, Chapel, Laboratories,  
Washrooms, 13 Dormitories, 10 Masters' Rooms,  
Refectory Block with modern well-equipped kitchens,  
Dining Room, and Staff Accommodation. 4 Flats, Annex,  
Theatre, Full Central Heating, Garaging, Swimming  
Pool, Tennis Court. Mature Parkland.

ABOUT 188 ACRES (154 Acres subject to Tenancy)

Apply London Office, Tel. 01-629 7282  
or Grantham Office, 55 High Street, Tel. 0476 5886  
(Ref. 4AB/417)**NORTHUMBERLAND**

Newcastle 50 miles. Edinburgh 60 miles.

A large, well-constructed, modern residence, set in  
extensive grounds, with a swimming pool, tennis court  
and a garage.**COUPLAND CASTLE**A Fine Historic Country House in superb grounds with  
distant views of the surrounding countryside.3 Reception Rooms, Playroom, Billiards Room,  
7 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Domestic Quarters. Central  
Heating. Entrance Lodge (Le) and Cottage. Stables.  
Coach house. Garaging and Outbuildings. Gardens and  
grounds.**IN ALL, ABOUT 25 ACRES**

For Sale by Private Treaty

Edinburgh Office, 26 Walker Street, EH3 7HR.  
Tel. 031 228 7431. (Ref. 3AB544)**KENT—WESTWELL**

Ashford Station 4 miles. Charing Cross 61 minutes.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE 18th CENTURY MILL HOUSE  
with original water-wheel and large mill pond.Reception Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms,  
2 Bathrooms, 2 Attic Rooms. Self-contained Guest  
Bedroom. Barn/Playroom. Garage. Delightful well  
stocked gardens with long frontage to Mill Pond having  
fishing potential.

About 2 Acres

Canterbury Office, 8 Rose Lane. Tel. 0227 51123.  
(Ref. 8CD120)**THE COMPTON CHAMBERLAYNE  
ESTATE,**

NEAR SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

Between Salisbury 8 miles and Shaftesbury 12 miles.

**AN OUTSTANDING RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND  
INVESTMENT ESTATE**A 17th Century Dower House, 3 Cottages, Gardens and  
Paddocks. About 230 Acres of Valuable Water  
Meadows. About 100 Acres of Muddy Mature Woodland,  
and a First Class Pheasant Shoot.**545 ACRES WITH VACANT POSSESSION**Together with 3 Productive Arable and Stock Farms.  
Mill house, Village Stores, 12 Cottages and Houses,  
Parish Hall, Cricket Field. About 4,550 Yards Double  
and 600 Yards Single Bank Trout Fishing in the Nadder.**IN ALL ABOUT 1,434 ACRES**

(unless previously sold)

London Office, Tel. 01-629 7282 and  
Salisbury Office, 41 Midford Street. Tel. 0722 28741  
(Ref. 7AB1036)**NORTH WEST ESSEX**Bishop's Stortford 10 miles. Liverpool Street  
35 minutes.**AN IMPRESSIVE VICTORIAN FARMHOUSE**situated in an elevated rural position surrounded by  
well-maintained gardens and grounds.Entrance Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms,  
2 Bathrooms. Oil Central Heating. Extensive Range of  
Outbuildings including Essex Barn. Landscaped  
gardens and paddock.

About 3½ Acres

Offers in the region of £265,000.

Chelmsford Office, Coval Hall. Tel. 0245 58201.  
(Ref. 2BB1156)**ESSEX—STOCK**

Billericay 4 miles. Liverpool Street 35 minutes.

**A COMPACT RESIDENTIAL FARM**situated at the edge of the village.  
Fully Modernised Farmhouse—3 Reception Rooms,  
5 Bedrooms, Bathroom. Substantial range of Modern  
Farmbuildings, especially suitable for Cattle or Horses.  
Well-drained Arable Pasture Land.

About 58 Acres

For Sale by Private Treaty as a Whole or in Lots.  
Chelmsford Office, Coval Hall. Tel. 0245 58201.  
(Ref. 2AB1151)**EAST KENT**AN ATTRACTIVE PERIOD FAMILY HOUSE  
with beautiful gardens, on the edge of picturesque  
village.Entrance Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms,  
2 Bathrooms, Utility Room, Laundry Room. Oil Central  
Heating. Garage and Stable Block.

About 1.08 Acres

Canterbury Office, 8 Rose Lane. Tel. 0227 51123.  
(Ref. 8CD121)**BILLING STREET,  
S.W.10**A charming 2nd floor flat in quiet  
side-street. 4 bedrooms, double  
reception room, kitchen, bathroom  
with separate w.c., excellent condition.  
£29,750 Freehold.**RUTLAND GATE,  
S.W.7**An attractive 2nd floor flat in this  
fine terrace with all amenities. Double  
bedroom, reception room, kitchen,  
bathroom. Use of separate garages  
available. 72 year lease.  
£23,000.**PUTNEY****LONDON AND SUBURBAN****Sturgis & Son**70A High Street, Wimbledon, SW19 3EE  
01-946 5852**PUTNEY**DETACHED VICTORIAN MANSION IN PRIVATE ROAD  
The accommodation comprises: 3 Reception rooms, 7 Bedrooms,  
1 Bathrooms, plus Kitchen, Utility Room, Separate  
Linen and Dining rooms, each overlooking garden.  
Small coach house let in registered name  
in 1 acre of ground.

Price : £75,000 FREEHOLD.

(Apply : Barnes Office : 748 8483)

**SALE AWAY TO ADVENTURE FROM THE  
FRONT GARDEN**A 4 bed. semi-detached modern riverside house in  
Shore-on-the-Green, Chelmsford.3 floors with wrap round roof garden, the accommodation  
comprises: Master Bedroom (en-suite en suite), 2 guest rooms, 2 Bedrooms,  
lounge and dining room, each overlooking garden.  
Large garden, garage, front and rear parking, sun  
room and phone points.

Price : £52,000 FREEHOLD.

(Apply : Chiswick Office : 925 3443)

**BARNES**SUPERBLY DESIGNED MODERN FAMILY HOUSE CLOSE  
TO BARNES COMMON.The immaculate modernisation comprises: 4 Bedrooms,  
2 Bathrooms, plus central heating, communal garden.  
Large garden, garage, parking.

Price : £40,500 FREEHOLD.

(Apply : Barnes Office : 748 8483)

**SIX NEWLY CONVERTED LUXURY  
APARTMENTS IN CASTLENAU BARNES**comprising: 1/2 Bedroom, large Reception, immediately fitted Kitchen  
and Bedrooms with full central heating, communal garden.

Price : £15,000 LEASEHOLD.

(Apply : Barnes Office : 748 8483)

**PUTNEY/ROEHAMPTON BORDERS**ELEGANT AND COMPACT ONE BEDROOMED FLAT IN  
IMMACULATE CONDITION THROUGHOUT. The accommodation  
comprises: 1 Bed. Room, Reception Room, Kitchen, Bath  
room, 2 Bed. Room, lounge, dining room, large double bedroom.  
A lovely enclosed garden at rear. Freehold. Rent £500 p.a. For  
more details, see advertisement.

Price : £11,250 LEASEHOLD.

(Apply : Putney Office : 789 2124)

**Harrods Estate Offices**1 HANS ROAD  
LONDON SW3 1RZ  
01-589 1490**CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.1 (close)**MAGNIFICENT UNFURNISHED FLAT in prestige block, superb  
decor, ideal for entertaining, spacious rooms, drawing room, 2 bedrooms,  
kitchen, bathroom, garage. Price £12,500. Lease 3 years. Rent £1,500 p.a.  
Life Rent. Rent only £1,500 p.a. Lease 3 years. Rent £1,500 p.a.  
Freehold. Ref. 200. Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2810.**MAYFAIR (very close to park)**ELIZABETH MAISONNEUE OF CHARACTER close to reception  
room, kitchen, bathroom, garage. Price £12,500. Lease 3 years. Rent £1,500 p.a.  
Freehold. Ref. 200. Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2810.**KENSINGTON, W.11**MOST ATTRACTIVE REGENCY PERIOD HOUSE with lovely garden  
in quiet street. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, Kitchen,  
bathroom, garage. Price £12,500. Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2810.**KNIGHTSBRIDGE (by Harrods)**CHARMING MODERN HOUSE (1960), non-basement, 3 bedrooms,  
3 bathrooms (en-suites). 2 reception rooms, kitchen, laundry room, dressing  
room, garage. Price £12,500. Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2810.**HAMPSTEAD HEATH Close by**SPACIOUS DETACHED HOUSE close to schools and shops, 5 bedrooms,  
2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, laundry room, garage. Price  
£12,500. Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2810.**FULHAM ROAD (off)**Ideally located for shops and transport. This impressive family home  
is approached via a wide drive. Large garage. Bright airy rooms, high ceilings,  
Architect designed and fully remodelled throughout, the spacious  
kitchens, dining room, reception rooms, bedrooms, all with built-in  
fitted wardrobes. Double garage. Double glazing. Gas central  
heating. Double garage. Outbuildings. Gardens of almost  
1 acre. Freehold. Rent £5,000. Offers invited.**RUCK RUCK**13 HANS ROAD, LONDON SW1 9HZ  
01-584 3721**JOHN D. WOOD****CHELSEA PARK GARDENS, S.W.3**APPROACHED THROUGH A FRONT GARDEN, A  
SOUTH-FACING FREEHOLD FAMILY HOUSE ON 3  
FLOORS ONLY.5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen,  
cloakroom, utility room, rear garden.

FREEHOLD £28,500.

**PELHAM PLACE, S.W.7**WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE 50 YEAR EXTENSION.  
AN ATTRACTIVE REGENCY FAMILY HOUSE IN THESE  
DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS. THE PROPERTY HAS  
FRONT AND REAR GARDENS AND A RENTED  
GARAGE.5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen,  
cloakroom, utility room. Lease 121 years.

Price £24,000.

**9 CALE STREET, CHELSEA, S.W.3**

01-352 7701/1484.

**HOUSES**MONTEFELTRO PLACE, S.W.7. Attractive scheduled period house of  
great character.

## LONDON AND SUBURBAN

**KENSINGTON VILLAGE**

Close by Victoria Road and with easy access to Kensington High Street.

**WE WOULD LIKE TO SELL YOU A LITTLE PEACE AND QUIET** ... and if you come to 18 ANSELL TERRACE, W.8, TODAY, we can show you exactly what we mean. We are offering for sale three flats and one super maisonette at prices which for this very pleasing backwater can only be described as 'keen'. All the flats have beautifully fitted kitchens and bathrooms.

\* Fully fitted carpets.

\* Gas-fired hot water and central heating system.

\* Leases are 99 years ... all with low ground rents.

The prices range from £27,750 to £44,500 for two and three bed flats.

Show flat open until 8.00 p.m. this evening and to get there ... turn off Kensington Road into Victoria Road, then right into St. Albans Grove, along past the Builders Arms and look right.

**LADROKE COURT, LADROKE GARDENS, LONDON, W.11.**

99 year leases with low ground rents.

A unique opportunity to acquire spacious flat accommodation with large impressive rooms but in need of redecoration. The common areas of the building are currently being redecorated and improved.

**GROUND FLOOR FLAT**

2 beds., rec., hall, kit., bath. £20,000.

**BASEMENT FLAT**

1 bed., rec., kit., bath. £15,000.

**3rd & 4th FLOOR MAISONETTE**

3 beds., rec., kit., bath. £25,000.

All with access to communal gardens.

**MOORHOUSE ROAD, W.2.**

Rent pied-a-terre in this attractive street, comprising kitchen and bathroom, bed-sitting room. 99 year lease. £9,500.

**BLEINHEIM CRESCENT, W.11.**

Part vacant Victorian terraced house on four floors with the middle two vacant. Ideal home and income.

**OVERLOOK COMMUNAL GARDENS. FREEHOLD £23,500** but try offers.

**CHESTERTON ROAD, W.10.**

A development of 10 modernised flats nearing completion. 2 & 3 bedrooms. \* Full central heating. \* Fitted kitchens. \* Carpet Allowance.

\* 99 year leases. \* Low Ground Rent. \* Prices from £12,450-£19,950. \* Mortgages can be arranged.

OFFICE OPEN TILL 8.00 p.m.

**LOFTS**

123 SYDNEY ST.  
SW3 6NR

Telephone 01-351 0077  
(3 lines)

**JOHN D. WOOD****WILTON PLACE, S.W.1**

AN IMMACULATE FAMILY HOUSE SITUATED TOWARDS THE WILTON CRESCENT END OF THIS POPULAR STREET WITHIN EASY REACH OF HYDE PARK AND KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

Completely renovated and decorated throughout to the highest standard with the advantage of both a garden and roof terrace.

Main bedroom: Dressing room. Bathroom.

4 further bedrooms. 2 bathrooms.

3 reception rooms. Kitchen. Cloakroom.

Staff flat of 2 rooms. Kitchen and bathroom.

Garden roof terrace. Gas-fired central heating.

LEASE 15 years. £28,000.

22 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON WIX 5AL  
01-628 9050

**TAYLOR ROSE**

27 ALBEMARLE ST., LONDON W1X 4FA  
01-482 1607

Kensington, W.8—Close, Kensington High St. Attractive period property on 4 floors. 4/5 beds., 2nd rec., k.b.s. Separate basement flat. Small ref. garden. Offers over £42,000. Freehold.

Marylebone High St., W.1—2 bed-roomed luxury flat in new block. Very large rec., fully fitted kitchen, etc. Full C.H. 75+yr. lease. £29,500.

Portland Place, W.1—Selection of 2 and 3 bed-roomed luxury flats for sale on long leases from £35,000.

Mayflower Lodge, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.1—2 bed-roomed luxury flat. Large rec., k.b.s. Full C.H. 82+yr. lease. £28,000.

Stammore, Middlesex—Luxury 2nd floor flat. 2/3 beds., large rec., with dinning, study/3rd bed., k. & b. Garage. Long lease £16,500.

Ealing, W.5—3 bed-roomed flat in block. Lift. c.h. Rented at 96 yr. lease. £15,500.

**HYDE PARK GATE, S.W.7**

Magnificent modern low built family house on three floors in one of London's most fashionable positions. Superbly decorated and fitted throughout with no expense spared.

3 Receptions, 5 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms. New fully fitted kitchen. Principal Bedroom en suite with dressing room and marble bathroom. 2 Roof Terraces. Chubb burglar alarm. Electric motor curtains. Price to include brand new carpet and fittings. Offers invited for the Freehold.

54-56 Baker Street, London, W.1  
Telephone: 01-466 1252

**BLAKE & CO.**

Amesbury Court Yard,  
Finsbury, London, W.1  
01-634 2275 45 direct

For Sale by auction (unless previously sold).

71 & 71a PRINCES GATE MEWS, S.W.7

An excellent freehold property a few minutes' walk from Arrood and Kensington Gardens. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, laundry room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Gas-fired c.h. Roof garden. Garaging for 2 cars.

to high standard. Leasehold £12,750.

**M. & T.**

408 2102

**Connells**

10A THURLOE PLACE  
LONDON SW7 2RZ

01-589 6841

**EATON PLACE, S.W.1.**

Superb maisonette in this exclusive residential location. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, bathroom, 2 cloakrooms. Minton utility room. Lease 10 years. Rent £1,350 p.a. excl. Plus £12,500.

**KING'S ROAD, SW.3.**

A newly modernised flat available in a small purpose built block in the King's Road. 2 rooms. k.b. Lease 50 years. Prices £12,750-£15,000.

**WESTBOURNE ROAD, W.2.**

Spacious third floor flat in charming period house close to Lancaster Gate and Hyde Park. 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms. Minton. Lease 50 years. Price £22,500.

**WALTON STREET, S.W.3.**

Fifth floor flat in recently modernised maisonette block. 2 rooms. k.b. Lease 50 years. Price £22,000.

**BATTERSEA, S.W.11.**

Oversizing—Battersea Park. Spacious third floor family flat. C.H. C.W.H. Porter. Lift. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms. k.b. Lease 70 years. £20,000.

**S.T. JAMES'S CLOSE, N.W.8.**

Two bed., rec., k.b. Lease 50 years. £22,000.

**CHELSEA, S.W.3.**

End of terrace house in a quiet street. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, k.b. Laundry room. Lease 100 years. Price £25,000.

**CHELSEA, S.W.3.**

End of terrace house in a quiet street. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, k.b. Laundry room. Lease 100 years. Price £25,000.

**HIGHGATE OFFICE—21 AVLMER PARADE, N.2. 344 2222.****BLAIR COURT, N.W.8.**

Superb 4th floor flat in ultra modern development in excellent condition throughout. 2 bedrooms, spacious double aspect reception, balcony, bathroom plus separate study. Fully fitted kitchen. Central heating. Car space. Lease 54 yrs at G.R. £90 p.a. £12,500 incl. F.P.

**GEORGE STREET, W.1**

Spacious 2nd floor flat in prestige purpose built block close to Hyde Park and Marble Arch. Master bedroom with dressing room and bathroom. 3 additional bedrooms. Minton. Double aspect reception, balcony, bathroom plus separate study. Fully fitted kitchen. Central heating. Car space. Lease 54 yrs at G.R. £90 p.a. £12,500 incl. F.P.

**61 PORTMAN TOWERS, W.1**

LUXURIOUS 5TH FLOOR FLAT in superb position. Directly overlooking Montague House. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite). Cloakroom, double garage. Fully fitted kitchen.

Lease 113 years at G.R. £92 p.a.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON JUNE 20, unless sold previous to Auction.

Joint Auctioneers : BLAKE & CO. 434 1273.

**FIRST TIME OFFERED****HYDE PARK ESTATE, W.2**

MODERN TWO BEDROOM FLAT in good condition throughout. 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, k.b. Fully fitted kitchen. Central heating. Car space. Lease 70 years at lower ground rent. £900 p.a. incl. C.H. 125 p.a.

**DRUCE**

EST. 1822

**HOUSES****HOLLAND PARK, W.11**

EXCELLENT MEWS HOUSE with great character and charm in an excellent and quiet position. 3 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, double reception, kitchen. Garage. All amenities. Freshout 22,000.

**FIRST TIME OFFERED****SWISS COTTAGE/BELSISE PARK**

A BEAUTIFULLY BUILT TOWN HOUSE. 3/4 Bed., 2 Bath., 2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Hall, Cloakroom, Large Living Room, Kitchen, C.H. Garage. Lease 54 years. £22,000.

**HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB**

IN QUIET CUL-DE-SAC. 2 Bed., 1 Bath., 2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Dining Room, Central Heating, Garage, main scalded Garden. Lease 99 years.

**HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB**

A CHARMING DETACHED COUNTRY-STYLE FAMILY HOUSE with 2 minutes walk to the High Street. 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms. Double garage. Central heating. Garage. Lease 99 years.

**CLOSE TO GOLDERS HILL PARK, N.W.11**

AN UNUSUAL DETACHED HOUSE with attractive Dutch-style elevation. 5/6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, Central Heating, Garage. Lease 99 years.

**21 HEATH STREET, LONDON, N.W.3. 01-794 8222****Jackson-Stops & Staff**

154 LIZZON STREET, LONDON W1X 7EH (01-499 6291)

FINE REGENCY HOUSE

Pelham Crescent facing south over the garden. Only 15 mins. walk to Knightsbridge. Spacious and well arranged accommodation and fixtures. 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, plus a/c. Plus 2 rooms. k.b. 82+yr. lease. £22,500.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Spacious family house in quiet tree lined road off Pelham. Features are large south-west facing drawing room, and s/c fire which can be let to produce a good income. 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, k.b. Utility room, a/c. Flat of 2 rooms. k. & b. Gas C.H. Gdn. Lease 45 yrs. G.R. £50 p.a. Owner buying another house and must sell. Price only 247,500 for a quick sale.

GLoucester Terrace. An attractive lower ground floor flat with direct access to Patis. And only a few minutes walk to Underground Station and Hyde Park Rec. 2 beds., 1 bath., C.H. Lease 133 yrs. G.R. £50 p.a. Price £21,000 incl. fitted carpets.

CHISWICK. Two flats for sale on long leases in purpose built blocks. One with own street entrance—2 rooms k. & b. £25,000. Also modernised 2nd fl. flat with k. & b. £13,750.

CHISWICK. Family house only 5 mins. walk of Richmond Park. 3 rec., 4 beds., 2 bath., shower rm., b/lst. rm. Well equipped k. & b. with swimming pool. One year let at £120 per week.

**HYDE PARK GATE, S.W.7**

Magnificent modern low built family house on three floors in one of London's most fashionable positions. Superbly decorated and fitted throughout with no expense spared.

3 Receptions, 5 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms. New fully fitted kitchen. Principal Bedroom en suite with dressing room and marble bathroom. 2 Roof Terraces. Chubb burglar alarm. Electric motor curtains. Price to include brand new carpet and fittings. Offers invited for the Freehold.

54-56 Baker Street, London, W.1  
Telephone: 01-466 1252

**DRUCE**

EST. 1822

**HYDE PARK GATE, S.W.7**

An excellent freehold property a few minutes' walk from Arrood and Kensington Gardens. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, laundry room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Gas-fired c.h. Roof garden. Garaging for 2 cars.

to high standard. Leasehold £12,750.

**M. & T.**

408 2102

**BLAKE & CO.**

Amesbury Court Yard,  
Finsbury, London, W.1  
01-634 2275 45 direct

For Sale by auction (unless previously sold).

71 & 71a PRINCES GATE MEWS, S.W.7



**1944** Laminated windscreens first introduced. (24 years before this became compulsory in Sweden).\*

**1956** Safety steering column (with shear coupling). Padded instrument panel. Dished steering wheel.\*

**1957** Seat belt anchorages, front. Made compulsory in U.K.-1st Jan. 1965.

**1958** Seat belt anchorages, rear.\*

**1959** First car in the world to fit 3-point seat belts (front) as standard.

**1962** Disc brakes introduced.\*

**1965** Power brakes/pressure-limiting valve.\*

**1966** Dual-circuit, all disc braking system.\* Safety (anti-burst) door locks.\* 'Roll over' (reinforcing) bar in roof.\*

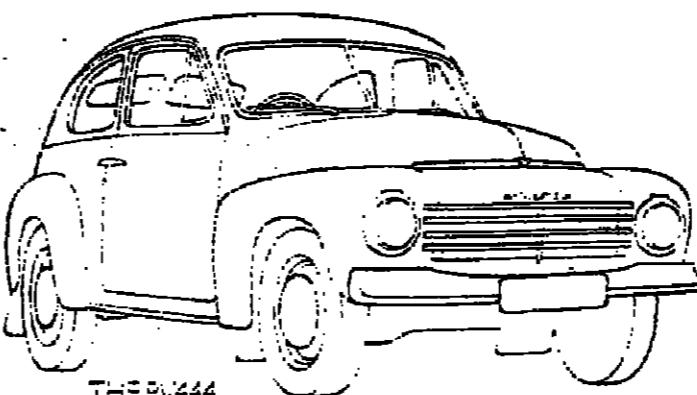
**1969** Head restraints introduced as standard equipment.\* Electrically-heated rear screen standardized.\*

**1970** Rear washer/wiper unit for estate cars.\*

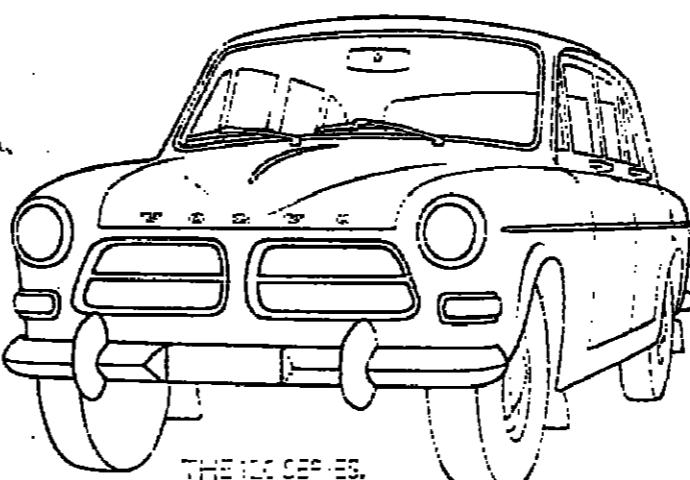
**1971** Seat belt warning light introduced.\*

**1972** Side impact members built in all models.\*

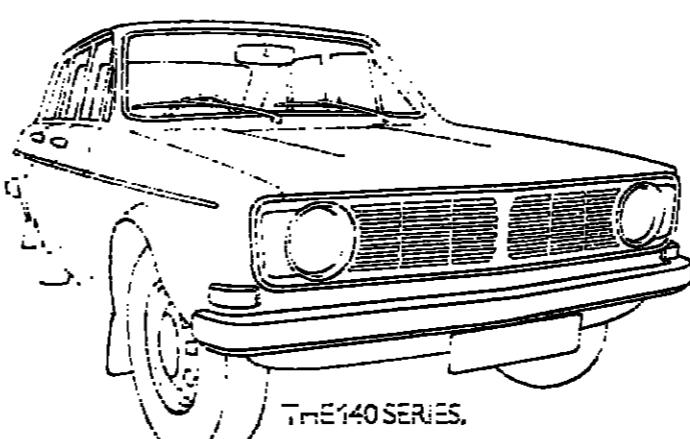
**1973/74** Fully collapsible steering wheel that aligns with the body on impact.\* Warning device in the event of exterior light failure.\* Audio/visual seat belt warning device.\*  
\*Still not compulsory in U.K.



THE PV444.

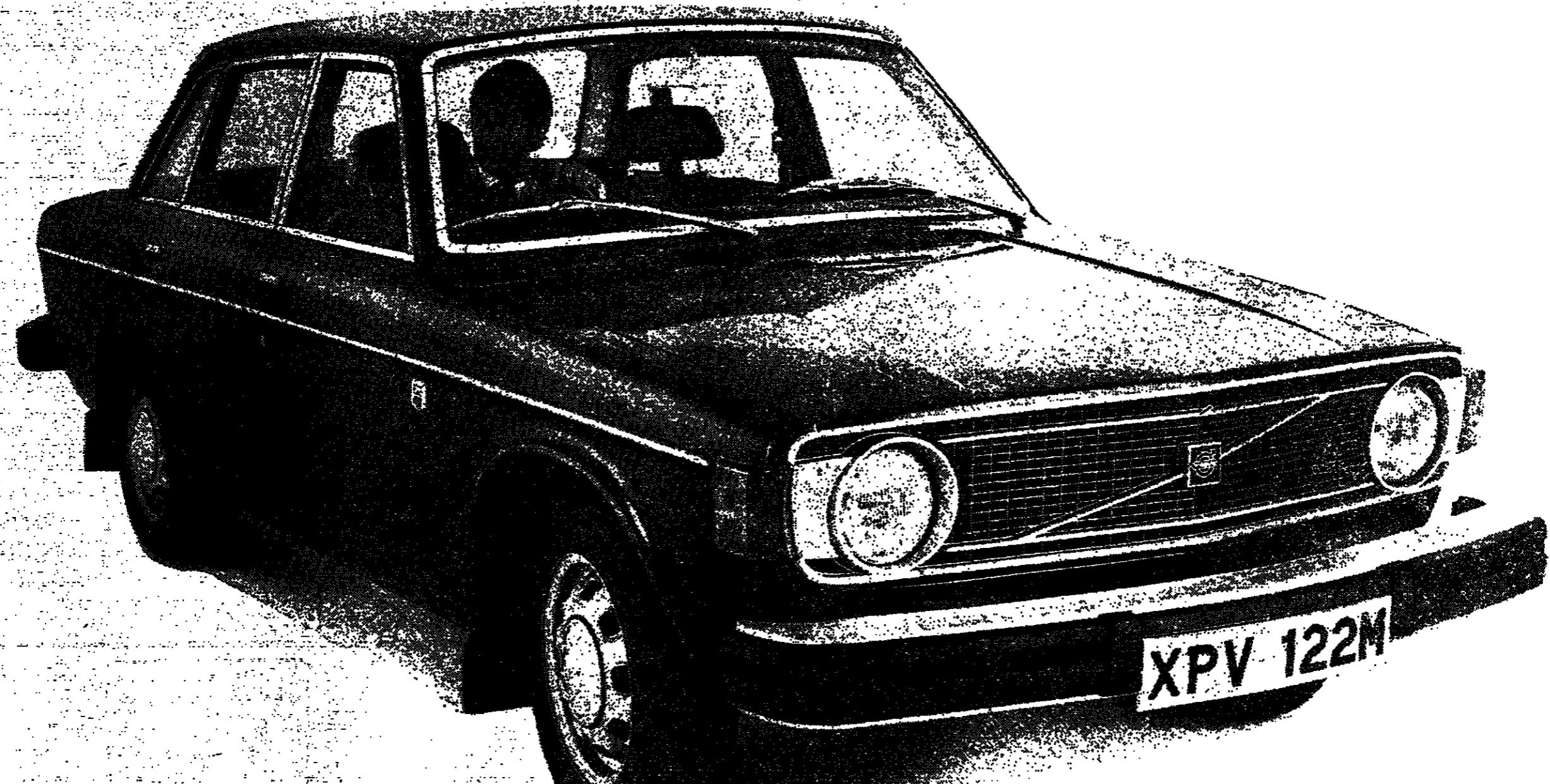


THE 120 SERIES.



THE 140 SERIES.

## How long will it take for all of Volvo's safety features to become law?



If past history's anything to go by, it's going to take the law some time to catch up with Volvo. So you either wait till legislation forces other manufacturers to provide the safety of the 144, or you buy a new Volvo today. And live to enjoy it.

It's comforting to know that the new Volvo 144 has safety features that go much further than legislation demands. Take braking, for example.

In this country, all the law demands is that every car has one hand brake and one foot brake system - so if your brakes fail you could find yourself trying to stop the car on just a handbrake.

The Volvo is one of the few cars with two separate foot brake systems.

If one fails, you stop on the other.

And more importantly, both these foot brake systems are operated on triangular circuits, each controlling three wheels, instead of the usual two. This is Volvo's unique triangular-split braking method. It guarantees that even if one circuit fails you still get 80% braking power.

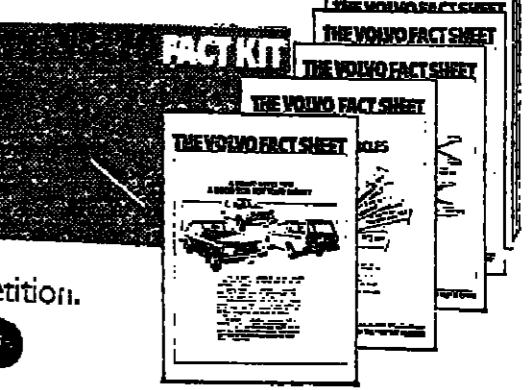
Compare Volvo's safety features with other cars.

The 144 gives you as standard features such things as laminated windscreen, head restraints, seat belts,

reinforced doors and a roll-over bar. The steering wheel's not only totally collapsible - it aligns with the driver's body on impact. There's a device that lights up if an exterior light fails, and the fuel tank's been moved out of harm's way.

For a comparison of the 144 and other cars in its price range, write off for the Volvo Fact Kit to: Customer Relations Department, Volvo Concessionaires, Lex House, 370/386 High Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 6AY, or tel. 01-903 3611. Export Enquiries: 28 Albemarle Street, London W1. 01-493 0321.

Better still, drop in and see your local Volvo dealer. He'll be pleased to give you a Fact Kit and show you around the cars.



The Volvo Fact Kit:  
a detailed comparison of  
the Volvo 144 and its competition.  
**VOLVO**

The Volvo 144 DeLuxe Saloon costs from £2195.05. The 144E fuel-injection model developing 125 bhp on two star petrol costs £2490.57.  
(Manufacturer's recommended retail price, including VAT and special car tax.)

# The Volvo 144.

# Massacre too often the final surgery for a hopeless case

## Nationalism ends harmony

I went down to the quay and saw a shipload of refugees land. I saw seven thousand people crowded into a ship that would have been taxed to normal capacity with two thousand. They were packed like sardines on the deck, a squirming writhing mass of human misery... they came ashore in rags, hungry, sick, covered with vermin, hollow-eyed, exhaling the horrible odor of human filth, bowed with despair.

Thus Henry Morgenthau, who became chairman of the League of Nations Refugee Commission set up to implement the provisions in the Treaty of Lausanne for the compulsory exchange of the Turkish population of Greece and the surviving Greeks in Anatolia. For the Greeks it was said to be a taste of the Middle Passage; for the 450,000 Turks it was a long trail afoot from Macedonia and Thrace towards the Straits. War-torn Greece received within a year about a million souls, on top of 300,000 Greeks who had fled earlier but voluntarily from Bulgaria, Russia and Turkey.

They squatted on the vacated Turkish farms, two or three families to a hovel. They poured into the few towns. Five thousand houses were opened to them in Athens. Schools and town halls became hospitals and kitchens. The opera house was filled—a family in each of the plush-lined boxes, others in the auditorium and corridors. In every street they peddled their last bits of jewelry or finery for bread. Charities set up soup kitchens.

By March 1923, 532,000 were on daily rations, and 290,000 had been inoculated against typhus and cholera. The old, sick, the women and children outnumbered the men killed in battle or in Turkish labour battalions. The mortality rate in some groups was 45 per cent.

Despite international aid, inflation soared, and between 1922 and 1929 the drachma fell to 40 per cent of its value.

The Turks, with plenty of land, had a smaller problem, but they had no help. They were blamed for the disaster. In 1912 there were thought to be 2,500,000 Greeks in European and Asian Ottoman territories. When the great exchange was over, Greece had received 1,300,000. Not all the difference is to be accounted for by Turkish massacres and atrocities, but the figure, though unknown, is great, and eye witnesses reported the slaughter. The accounts of what they did under the guns of allied warships in Smyrna in 1922 harrowed western feelings, though some western observers noted that the Greeks perpetrated atrocities when the Turks were at their mercy.

For the extermination of all Christians in Turkey, whether Greek or Armenian, had however strengthened the encouragement which the allies, and

notably Lloyd George, gave to the Greeks to try to conquer Anatolia in 1920. Having subsequently fallen out among themselves and withdrawn their backing a bad conscience as well as old world humanitarianism led the allies to use the new League to mount a resettlement programme for the expelled Greeks—the first autonomous community of its kind.

In 1923 Hellenic civilization had suffered a greater disaster than in 1453 when Byzantium fell. It was a blow, too, to western feelings when the culture of western civilization was finally bulldozed off 2,500 years of Hellenic presence. It became irretrievable, however, when the allies failed to back the Greek forces' final effort—first under Venizelos, then under the king whom the allies rejected as pro-German. Constantine—to unite the 12,000,000 Hellene on both sides of the Aegean in a single state. For this, the Greeks' "Great Idea" for decades had created an equal and opposite force—Turkish nationalism.

Since the 1820s Greek nationalism had been the wedge splitting up the Ottoman empire. In war after war, the Greeks acquired territory and compatriots, and this expansion (underwritten by western philhellenes) had produced the "Great Idea" of the re-creation of Hellenic empire as "manifest destiny". The reaction was the Young Turk movement, no less fanatical in determining to create a purely Turkish Turkey and finding its genius in Mustapha Kemal Ataturk.

In 1922 the Turks made good their idea in the flames of Smyrna after the defeat of the Greek armies. The disunited allies were driven to the greatest idea of the compulsory exchange of populations. So novel and disgusting was the idea of uprooting people from their ancestral homes merely on account of religion or political views, that everybody repudiated responsibility for it, and even tried to load Dr Nansen with its paternity.

The Greek Government set to work. The general surprise was that the job was done in five years. For a cost of £10m. in overseas loans, the Commission had by 1929 sent 570,000 refugees on 1,850,000 acres; built 50,000 houses at £100 each; stocked the farms and provided tools; made the farmers advances to start operations, built an infrastructure of roads and utilities, and expanded towns to take those with urban skills. Though many Anatolian Greeks were ruined and never received the promised compensation, whole industries like carpet weaving, silk weaving and pottery were moved from Turkey. Production rose, factories doubled, trade increased yearly.

Incredible memories faded as the old and sick died, and youth injected new energy into the economy. The Commission's chairman, Sir John Campbell, could say that to step from the old towns into the new settlements was like stepping from the seventeenth into the twentieth century.

Roy Lewis

**Two historical examples of the consequences of separating irreconcilable enemies provide obvious parallels with the confrontation in Ulster and the prospects for Ireland if the British Army was withdrawn along with a compulsory exchange of populations. But should Britain be prepared to allow history to repeat itself?**

## The price of partition

Greek and Turkish historians conclude that the exchange has conferred permanent benefits on both states. Turkey took longer to recover from the loss of its Greek-run commerce, but was psychologically shocked into readiness to accept Kemal's modernization and reforms. Both countries buried the past—the new multi-racial Byzantium to be, the old Ottoman empire that tolerated autonomous nationalities in itself.

The fact that Greeks and Turks, living symbiotically together for a thousand years, had become much the same levantine ethnic amalgam had not provided the foundation of a wider unity in diversity. Culture and creed not race had proved decisive and made the separation inevitable. The precise frontiers were fixed by political and military exigencies

In this once-proud province the communities were more evenly balanced in numbers and martial valour. The killings were more numerous and terrible.

I saw a Sikh village on the move in the West Punjab. It came like a military formation with outriders armed with guns and kirpans on the flanks and a small mounted troop in the van led by an elder.

## Mr Glistrup: Judged guilty before his trial

Is a business transaction which is normally considered legally binding to be judged fictional and invalid if it is made to use existing legislation to reduce one's taxable income? This is the fundamental question the Danish Parliament must consider next week when it votes on a request from the Minister of Justice to remove the parliamentary immunity of one of its newest but most outspoken members, Mr Mogens Glistrup.

The vote in the Folketing will open the way for a prosecution that has been under preparation for three years. Several of the established Danish political parties and the police have in this period ignored basic rules of law and democracy in a campaign to silence a highly vocal critic. Since he appeared on the state-owned single channel Danish television on January 30, 1971, and said that he did not pay income tax, Mr Glistrup has been the constant target of intense police investigation and political derision. The Danish Bar Council lent its support at an early stage by appointing a legal adviser to assist Mr Glistrup's clients to protect themselves against him.

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During the election campaign the Prime Minister said the "while it is the courts which have to decide, I hope the court will follow the Danish public's concept of justice. He must be sentenced". He has miserably misused the Danish legal and taxation system. The effect of these remarks can be imagined upon a judiciary recruited entirely among civil servants in the Ministry of Justice. At that point, Mr Glistrup had not even been formally charged.

When Mr Glistrup first began to express his ideas publicly he was quickly branded a threat to democracy. When the Progress Party became the second biggest in the Danish Parliament its members were ignored completely by the established parties both left and right. The "leper" status, as Mr Glistrup calls it, lasted until the present Liberal minority government denied his backing to avoid a defeat.

The police investigations included some coincidences. A few days before the last election, he was arrested for tax evasion. His wife and two children were arrested against him. He was released within a month. In spite of this, he took 15.9 per cent of the vote. Five months actually passed before a provisional indictment was presented, together with a request to have his immunity lifted. And it came just a few days after his votes were used to save the present government from defeat.

Mr Glistrup claims that the case against him is one of political persecution. The Director of Public Prosecutions admits that the charges are provisional and on the basis of a draft document only. This provisional foundation has been used to ask for the removal of his immunity. He was presented to members of the Folketing's procedures committee marked "secret", but within a few days one Copenhagen newspaper could publish essential sections of it, thus another carried the verbatim text.

Speaking off the record, several respected experts in law and taxation have said that they consider the charges "fantastic". The charges speak of "fictional" bookkeeping entries, but these experts cannot see the entries are any more fictional than thousands of normal transactions made every day.

Mr Glistrup's guilt, if it exists, will be found in the transactions among the thousands of public companies he has hardly ever entertained the possibility of an acquittal. At the same time, they have so inflamed public opinion that a conviction would leave serious doubt on whether Mr Glistrup was in fact guilty or whether he was the victim of a deliberate organized miscarriage of justice. Despite the campaign against him, Mr Glistrup's backing in the electorate has dropped only about one per cent in the last poll.

**Geoffrey Dode**

## The united challenge facing Israel's new leadership

Israelis are finding it strange to have their country led by a man again after the long years of Mrs Golda Meir's "rule". The shock of her departure is one of the handicaps Mr Yitzhak Rabin has to overcome in seeking to imprint his image on the public.

Israel has also lost from the government two other international figures—Mr Moshe Dayan and Mr Abba Eban, as well as the former Finance Minister, Mr Pinhas Sapir, who was regarded at home as a mixture of bohemian and financial wizard. Until a few months ago all of them seemed irreplaceable, but in one way or another they have become victims of "the blunder" of the Yom Kippur War.

Many people are having second thoughts about the protest movements which demanded that political heads must roll, especially as two of the

heads have stayed put. The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Yigal Allon, has ignored calls for his resignation and has now taken over Mr Eban's job at the Foreign Ministry, while Mr Israel Galili, who was reckoned to have been one of the main triumvirate with Mrs Meir and Mr Dayan, has retained his ministry without portfolio.

Mr Rabin has made it clear that he intends to follow the same policy as Mrs Meir, so people are asking whether the major political surgery was necessary. Others fear that in view of his words to the Knesset, his government will have markedly dovish tendency and will be more willing to make territorial concessions than were Mrs Meir and Mr Dayan.

Among Labour Party supporters there is a feeling that it was wrong to yield to protesters in view of the fact that Mrs Meir's government obtained its army chief of staff.

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Leaders of the right-wing Likud met yesterday with the National Religious Party to form a united opposition. They are convinced that the government can be brought down early and replaced by a national unity administration. There have been repeated demands for a broad based government and President Katzir has disclosed that he has received representations from influential leaders to involve someone to form it.

Mr Rabin, however, is a determined man, and in spite of his relative lack of political experience he has a valuable asset in having spent four years as ambassador in Washington. This brought him into close contact with Presidents Nixon, Dr Kissinger, and other leaders and Zionists officials in the United States. He also enjoys the prestige of a victorious army chief of staff.

He has an experienced deputy in Mr Allon and a shrewd politician, Mr Shimon Peres, as Defence Minister, generally regarded as the second most important ministry. Mr Peres is a close associate of the outgoing minister, Mr Dayan. The new Finance Minister, Mr Yehoshua Rabinowitz, is also a close colleague of the retiring Mr Sapir. The two are the main leaders of the "Gush" hierarchy which controls inner Labour Party policy.

Mr Sapir, who has dominated Israel's domestic affairs for several years, will be remembered for his talent in attracting investment from all over the world. His occasionally unorthodox methods were criticized by opponents who accused him of setting up funds which were not subject to Cabinet control, though it was never suggested that there was any impropriety by Mr Sapir, a

frugal man obsessed with Israel's economic problems.

Whether the government lasts may depend not so much on the opposition's hostility as the maintenance of unity in the Labour Party. The attitudes taken by Mr Eban, who was bitterly upset at the way he was manoeuvred out of office, and Mr Dayan may be decisive in this.

Unfortunately, for Mr Rabin, his pledge that there will be no further political concessions by Israel until the disengagement commitments made by Egypt and Syria have been kept, and that there will be no negotiation with Palestinian guerrilla leaders, may not be kept at face value. In spite of the moral authority of his predecessors, they had to back down on similarly determined announcements that Israel would conduct only direct negotiations with the Arab states and would make no

troop withdrawals until full peace had been assured.

It is extremely doubtful whether the United States, let alone Russia and the rest of the world, will be prepared to wait for a year or more to see how the Canal Zone is progressing or how peaceful the new population of Kuneitra is before moving to further stages of a Middle East peace. Nor is it likely that the Palestinian guerrillas can be kept away from Geneva assuming they agree among themselves on whether to go there.

Some Israeli leaders still believe an approach should be made to King Hussein to negotiate the return of the West Bank without jeopardizing Israel's security as it holds on Jerusalem. Whether involving the guerrillas. But it is almost certainly too late for the King to take such a risk.

Eric Marsden

## The Times Diary

### Why Judge Hart is staying away

The judge commented that his cost estimate did not include shopping. "You get over there where they've got English china and English silver—with a wife, you're in a helluva fix." Mr Hart is now looking into the prospects of a tour to Venice, Corfu, Athens and Yugoslavia. The judge's gross salary is £16,500 a year.

Indeed, he claimed that painting is a second vice in the trade union movement. He paints and does so does Richard Branson of Natsops, and Fred Dyer of the Bleachers and Dyeworkers.

Feather was also introduced as a collector. He noted that his ownership of eight oil paintings made people think he must have been fiddling the books.

He cited with pleasure growing trade union patronage of the arts, and recalled the TUC's search for sculpture for Congress House. "Arthur Deakin said we couldn't have any of the entries submitted by young artists because they had all gone back to the Tolpuddle Martyrs and none of the figures looked as if they had had a cost of living increase for 30 years."

So we went to Epstein and I witnessed the very delicate negotiation about how much he should be paid. Art being more important than money, Epstein won.

It was the Stafford Hotel, St James's Place, that shocked him most from £20 a night for a twin-bedded room with bath, plus 15 per cent service and 10 per cent VAT, said the tariff.

The inns were not much less exorbitant. Four nights at Gravetts Manor, East Grinstead: estimate £53; four nights at The Bear, Woodstock: £60; three nights, Lygon Arms, Broadway: £50.

All these prices were without food. The judge worked it out that it would cost them £10 a day for food; an automatic car for 14 days in England, and six days in Ireland added £187, excluding petrol; the air fare, at excursion tourist rate was estimated at £33 for the couple.

Today's cordial road sign was photographed in Cornwall by Henry Maule of Reading.

Crafty

Lord Feather (still better known as Vic) had an unfamiliar audience when he opened the 150th anniversary exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists at the Mall Galleries yesterday. But as he remarked, he had no need to fear collective action from such an assorted band of individualists. He set himself at ease by addressing the exhibitors as craftsmen, then made a competent job of proving that

No longer can you get a company employee to sing Happy Birthday to friends, relatives and others. It was not that it was too expensive, company officials say. It was simply that Americans no longer want to send singing telegrams.

The idea began in 1934. In those days, if you had a birthday you were liable to have a Western Union messenger arrive on your doorstep and burst into song. More recently, it was done by telephone, by operators who did not always have perfect pitch, and took on the singing in rotation. It cost about £1.30.

Interest has been waning for some time now, with California the last state to keep singing. Nowadays people prefer to get Western Union to send birthday chocolates, or a doll with "Happy Birthday" written on her stomach.

Waste

Following my latest item last month about recycling waste paper, a reader has come up with an ingenious idea. He suggests that readers of The Times should return their copies to the newsagent when they have finished with them and that these copies should be picked up by the wholesalers' vans and returned to Printing House Square.

On the face of it, a sound idea, but our circulation department did not think much of it. First, they said, wholesalers have to make quick drops: it would be a waste of time for them to pick up old papers. Secondly, it would be difficult

to tell the difference between returned unsold copies—for which newsagents get a rebate—and the bought and used copies.

Another reader tells me that you can get better prices for your waste paper than those quoted by Thames Board Mills in last week's item. Hartmann Fibre, of Great Yarmouth, offer £10 a tonne for small quantities of waste paper (£2 less than Thames), but £16 a tonne (£2 more than Thames) for more than four tonnes, and £18 a tonne (again £2 more than Thames) if the paper is delivered to them.

Disappointment for Desmod Grant, whose monster 517-word palindrome I reported last month. He wrote to the Guiness Book of Records submitting his record for replacement of their present record of 242 words, only to be told that they have received a garrulous 648-word competition from the United States. He daunted by this setback, he has gone back to the writing table to expand his record for Britain.

PHS

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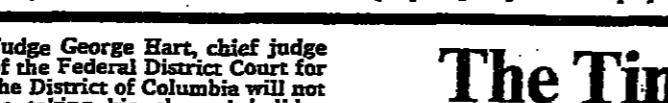
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a Special Report

# AUSTRALIA

## Whitlam: impatient nationalist

Stewart Harris

At the outset of the federal election campaign, wrote Professor Geoffrey Sawyer, an Australian constitutional law scholar, "I ventured the view that President Gough was entitled to all the temptation to vote again. His first extension of the Labour... must have been bold to try off a bond strong."

But as Mr Whitlam said correctly soon after polling day off, to become the first Labour leader in Australia to win two federal elections—although this time by five seats. But only for this reason is it an historic victory. The people's decision showed, I think, a new maturity of character. There were enough Australians prepared to look beyond the jester, more equal, more kindly Australia that is known by Labour.

Inflation and a credit squeeze and higher interest rates, not to mention the terrible errors of office after 17 months, all made Labour less attractive than 1972, when its slate was clean and its leader much less arrogant. "Whitlam's so much better" one Labour advertisement pointed beside a photograph of the Prime Minister and a list of his achievements. "Only Whitlam could do so much" was its boast and there was no mention of Labour's past. There is indeed a presidential style about Mr Whitlam, the impatient nationalist who finds at the states' impede his plans. And yet in this vast country Australians remain citizens of Queenslanders and so on, and state Premiers such as Mr John Bjelke-Petersen (Country Party) in Brisbane know how to stimulate their folk against the labour centralists in Canberra.

During the campaign I went one day to the rear side Parliament House which is the Aboriginal embassy and listened to a couple debating the case with Mr Fred Fogarty, Aboriginal land rights leader from the Northern Territory. Mr Whitlam had accepted in principle the Aboriginal Commission's conclusion that thousands of square miles of Aboriginal reserves in the territory could be owned collectively by Aborigines, with freehold titles. The young couple were fed by the decision, which knew a Liberal-Country

Party government would not have made, but they kept this kind of support from the electorate will slow more directly, and sensibly, to the main parties. As for the Country Party, its special sectional influence within Conservative governments will wane as its ability to win seats will decline.

In general, last month's election seemed to show that Australians are becoming much more politically minded. Legitimate special interest groups, such as the Wildlife Protection Council and Lawyers for Constitutional Government and doctors and churchmen and actors and actresses and teachers and Aborigines all advertised and lobbied and agitated.

Two former Liberal MPs Mr Alan Cunningham and Mr Edward St John QC, a member of the governing body of the International Commission of Jurists, publicly urged Australians to vote Labour. They argued that the Senate had acted with dangerous impropriety in forcing from office a government which still commanded the popularly elected House of Representatives.

They also said: "The Whitlam Government has acted with vigour and determination to implement a wide range of progressive policies." Another who supported them was Professor Manning Clark, the great historian of Australia, who sensed the climactic nature of this election.

So what had the Labour Government achieved in 17 months? Mr Whitlam himself regarded education as the area in which most had been done and could not be undone. As Mr Barry Hill, education editor of *The Age*, put it: "In a few years it will be impossible to take visiting professors seriously when they declare our school system the worst in the world."

The Karmel report showed how educational opportunity could be made as nearly as possible equal for all children in Australia and the Whitlam Government used the document with elan. In its first year it more than doubled the education vote and in the coming financial year \$41,420m, four times as much as in 1971-72, will be spent.

The needs principle was accepted, which meant that there was almost no discrimination against private schools. Indeed, almost 70 per cent of them are to be recommended comprehensive schemes for injury



Mr Gough Whitlam: Prime Minister with a presidential style.

getting more help. But and sickness compensation anomalies have been done and for superannuation.

Finally there is a new permanent social welfare commission, with Mrs Marie Coleman in the chair, which will supervise the constant effectiveness of all government activity.

As for Labour's long-planned compulsory health scheme, financed by a 1.35 per cent levy on taxable income (with exemption for low-income earners) this was twice rejected by the Senate although about 10 per cent of Australians are at present without any cover through the host of private schemes.

The health scheme will certainly be driven through the next parliament, either in a conventional senate sitting if

Mr Whitlam does get a majority there or perhaps in a historic joint sitting of both Houses, which is constitutionally possible.

Cheaper housing has been another objective of the Government but for most of its first 17 months the private building industry was buying

that is why houses get money and resources into public housing for rent. But now the credit squeeze is beginning to be such that even the

big builders and property developers are having to move into public housing.

Urban land values are starting to fall as developers begin to sell to meet their debts.

The trend has not gone far, but the new government was publicly describing demands on the housing sector as "clearly excessive".

But for the first time an Australian Government could whittle while the Treasury

was publicly describing demands on the housing sector as "clearly excessive".

The Whitlam Government will not be enviable. What ever may be dictated by the needs of economic management, the Australian electorate will not tolerate unemployment much over the 1.5 per cent mark. It is unlikely that even prolonged experience of a 1.5 per cent rate of inflation will much shift their preferences along the inflation-unemployment trade-off curve.

Thus Labour's first budget last August acknowledged that inflationary pressures were intense, but coolly disavowed the need to use the budget as an anti-inflationary device.

Similarly, on the monetary front, the Labour Government admitted during the recent electioneering that the Treasury had given private warning at the start of 1973 of an inflationary stampede developing later that year as a result of the strongly expansionary Liberal-Country Party budget of August, 1972.

Labour, still enveloped in the euphoria of new-won power, could not bring itself to do more than tinker with

## Towards a monetary crunch

by Tony Thomas  
*The Age*, Melbourne

Australia did not just accidentally move from having one of the industrial world's lowest inflation rates (through the 1960s) to having one of the highest (since late last year). The transition occurred at least partly through perverse economic management, painstakingly practised by a succession of federal governments.

Australia has just emerged from an election campaign in which both major contenders threw prudence, discretion and the last vestiges of economic responsibility to the winds as they scrabbled for votes. Tax cuts are now the order of the day for the coming federal budget—probably strong upsurges in the past 18 months.

Since Australian exporters are still enjoying the worldwide agricultural and mineral commodities boom, this turnabout in the trade account should not be underrated. In the 15 months to March 1974, Australia's reserves have shrunk from \$4,161m to \$3,892m.

### Government's task not enviable

Once again, the newly

returned Government will have to choose between letting last year's external measures do their work and rescuing the country's long-suspected and none-too-efficient manufacturing sector—

at a cost.

Australia's demand-inflation boom is now more than a year old. As long ago as May 1973, the Treasury was publicly describing demands on the housing sector as "clearly excessive".

But for the first time an Australian Government could

whittle while the Treasury

was publicly describing demands on the housing sector as "clearly excessive".

The Whitlam's private economic adviser, Dr H. C. Coombs, former Governor of the Reserve Bank, must be one of the most skilful and experienced public servants in the world and he is at heart a radical. For this reason, if for no other, he will try to see that no sort of economic malaise is able to bring down this Labour government as it brought down the Scullin government in 1931.

Already by its revaluations of the currency and by its general 25 per cent reduction in tariffs and by its monetary policies the Whitlam Government has done much to contain inflation. Now the Prime Minister has promised to legislate to give the Prices Justification Tribunal the power to make its decisions mandatory and he is certain to reinvoke the Trade Practices Bill which the Senate had refused to consider.

Thus the emergence of inflation of 4 or 5 per cent in

1970 was viewed by the strongly expansionary Liberal-Country Party budget of August, 1972.

Labour, still enveloped in the euphoria of new-won power, could not bring itself to do more than tinker with

monetary restrictions until as late as September, 1973. With the usual lags applying, the economy has just begun to head into the monetary crunch after these strong September measures.

The other crunch is looming more distinctly in the balance of payments. The trade balance, after registering strong, often phenomenal, monthly surpluses of exports for several years has suddenly dipped into the red as a result of the boom-led import surge and the lagged effect of two and a half strong upsurges in the past 18 months.

However admirable the

objective, the timing was wrong. The contractionary budget arrived just in time to reinforce a cyclical downturn and unemployment drifted as high as 2.14 per cent before corrective stimulatory action began to work.

Inflationary pressures did subside a little, but not enough to remove the electorate's feeling that it had got the worst of all worlds. The Liberal-Country Party Government in August 1972 brought down a strongly expansionary budget, but with the change in government at December 1972, it was Labour which inherited the consequent 1973 boom. The other legacy inherited by Labour was a drastically undervalued dollar and a mountainous pile-up of reserves.

These problems stemmed from the reluctance of the small but powerful Country Party wing of the previous coalition to prejudice farm incomes and annoy manufacturers by revaluation.

In fact, Country Party pressure had been so intense in

the exchange rate crisis era of late 1972 that Australia emerged with a small effective devaluation—as perverse as could be imagined.

Taken together with lack of controls on capital inflow (until September 1972), the result was a fierce surge of capital inflow into the country which increased by the month as the Country Party clung like a limpet to its undervalued dollar. This set of circumstances, then, is related to my judgment that Australian economic management has been perverse in recent years.

That is not to say that management has been totally perverse. Labour throughout 1973 was taking vigorous action to correct the balance of payments disequilibrium and convert excessive reserves to the delivery of real goods and services.

But it is surely axiomatic that when global inflation is running amuck, an Australian government in charge of this strongly trade-oriented economy needs to take the right, albeit unpopular, course in terms of the very few effective anti-inflationary weapons in the arsenal.

Australia's sorry record in the past two years is unlikely to be improved in the short term if the new Government has any intention of keeping the anti-inflationary promises made during the campaign.

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## Foreign policy innovations produce timely change

by Roy Lewis

The breaks with tradition and the changes made in foreign policy which took place when Mr Whitlam became not only Prime Minister but also Foreign Minister (for year) in December 1972, were more apparent than real. They neither go as far, nor reverse as much, as they were given out to do for the sake of changing Australia's image at the time.

Most of Mr Whitlam's initiatives—like the recognition of China—were inevitable anyway. Some like policy towards Vietnam, had been already inaugurated. Others got only a short distance, like regional security, before they petered out. And many amounted merely to reemphasis—in fact word-mongering. The same trend will continue, a blend of new attitudes, a certain exploratory extroversion which is somewhat now, and an underlying loyalty to old life-lines.

The foreign policy of any country is only dramatically changed or reversed under exceptional circumstances (such as conquest or revolution); even then often not for long. All countries are prisoners of their geopolitical, economic and social conditions—and this is particularly true of Australia.

Mr Whitlam as Foreign Minister has an impressive list of initiatives to his credit, as well as some important good will tours, which leftist tend to make a substitute for decisions of substance.

His biggest change was to remove the mission from Taiwan and the recognition of China, with an embassy in Peking resulting in the appointment of a remarkably and Easternly high-powered Chinese ambassador to Canberra (and one of equal calibre from Washington, party as a result).

Deals in sugar, which were mishandled, and in wheat were less important results of the change than China's use of it to relinquish visibly the old Manchu doctrine that all overseas Chinese owed a basic allegiance to China rather than to their country of settlement—though this was a redefinition which was really dictated by China's problem in Indonesia and Malaysia rather than by the small Australian community of Chinese ancestry. The disengagement from Vietnam was inevitable, as so probably though less important—was the recognition of East Germany. Both moves kept Australia in step with events, not a pacemaker.

Much more controversial was Mr Whitlam's decision to withdraw, or not to replace, the Australian regiment in Malaysia in support of Anzak, a decision reinforced by the late removal of most of the support elements which Mr Whitlam had been induced to leave international position, and however, again, the British

had assembled an expert staff to advise him on both the circumstances of the countries to the east north (though Mr Gorton also has considerable knowledge of these) and on the changes developing in the United States. On the whole, his change in emphasis and style were tame. Some were overdone, and the mistakes were not serious in so far as "images", so beloved of politicians eager to impress, matter. Australia now does look more outgoing, more sensitive, less tied to a colonial past, less obscurantist and less a mere client of the United States.

Mr Whitlam's aim was to make Australia a distinctive, cooperative and well-regarded country, capable of Canadian initiatives (such as brought the United States and China to a "reproachment") and, though it is impossible for Australia to enjoy Canada's unique position, something has been done towards this. Mr Whitlam argues that "we are potentially a more significant power in our own region than Canada is in hers". When Australia's population of 30 million and 40 billion, this potential will be realized but not till then.

Mr Whitlam as Foreign Minister has an impressive list of initiatives to his credit, as well as some important good will tours, which leftist tend to make a substitute for decisions of substance. His biggest change was to remove the mission from Taiwan and the recognition of China, with an embassy in Peking resulting in the appointment of a remarkably and Easternly high-powered Chinese ambassador to Canberra (and one of equal calibre from Washington, party as a result).

Deals in sugar, which were mishandled, and in wheat were less important results of the change than China's use of it to relinquish visibly the old Manchu doctrine that all overseas Chinese owed a basic allegiance to China rather than to their country of settlement—though this was a redefinition which was really dictated by China's problem in Indonesia and Malaysia rather than by the small Australian community of Chinese ancestry. The disengagement from Vietnam was inevitable, as so probably though less important—was the recognition of East Germany. Both moves kept Australia in step with events, not a pacemaker.

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Labour Party's defence report may show him merely to have been far sighted. Singapore feels the heat, and has become wary of so-called friends, like Britain and Australia, whose loyalty to treaties is strained with every change of government. However, it is clear for the moment that there is no immediate threat to the region, and so no need for anything but contingency planning and training.

The attempt to give Australia a new, non-racist image was again a continuation with more verve and publicity of existing policy. The banning of wheat sales to Rhodesia, and withdrawal of Australian supporters of Australian nationalists serving Mr Ian Smith was useful window-dressing in Africa, and the prohibition of sports teams from South Africa fitted United Nations susceptibilities; the determination to remove Australia's status as a "colonial power" by forcing Papua-New Guinea to be independent in 1974, is another kowtow to the United Nations which may yet have embarrassing consequences if the country proves to be unprepared in the event.

**China still seen as a threat**

Much more controversial are Mr Whitlam's efforts to create a new regional grouping, and to de-emphasize Anzak and Seato as irrelevant. Naturally, India smiles follow his support for making the Indian Ocean a neutral and nuclear-free zone, but the practical aspects are dubious. His attempt to bring China into the Asian Pacific Mutual Assistance Organization was ill received in Indonesia, where China is still seen as a threat. His flirtation with the idea of giving jobs to Filipinos in Australia was badly received by the Chinese.

Even Mr Whitlam now accepts that regional and, and regional security based on the rights of small nations, will take time to evolve, simply because the principles on the main divergent interests, besides being more integrated than he supposed. Meanwhile many Australians consider that the whole manoeuvre, or flirtation, has been needlessly abrasive to old friends. By late last year, Mr Whitlam was hastily mending fences with fulsome support of President Nixon after the gaffe of the Washington security leak, and the foolish remarks of his more uncontrollable ministers.

The renegotiation of the arrangements over the American communications base at North Cape in fact gave Australia little more control than it possessed, and none over American policy; nor has anything

been heard of Australia's importance of Japan to Australia's expanding economy since the Americans' quest for a scientific base needs no resentment. It is principally considered as an attempt to monitor their own monitoring.

Australians, in fact, resist this more so since the oil and energy crisis which began last year, but what is to be done about the relation between them?

Mr Whitlam's spectacular attack on the French nuclear test in the Pacific in conjunction with New Zealand was an effective and legitimate publicity manoeuvre which emphasized Australia's independence and regional concern (it was not itself in any danger of fallout), but France prevailed and the result showed up the weakness of any regional approach unbacked by real power. As far as Britain is concerned it is never necessary to stand behind owing to the country's general fitness, but the suggestion that the states' constitutions showed that Britain was still exercising imperial control was ludicrous, and backed on Mr Whitlam's election.

Britain cannot complain if her weakness leads to declining confidence in her industry. Development Corporation has not been conceded, and Japanese interests are not to be allowed a controlling share in planned ventures. Japan keen wish to share in Australia's growing energy resources has been met with the cautious rejoinder that these even now meet only per cent of Australia's own requirements. When there is a surplus for export, Japan will have a claim.

Australia has noted resentment in other Asian countries at the penetration of Japanese commerce, industry and development agencies and is attempting to give

France's support to give Britain the nuclear test, but so far made good to no avail in Australian minerals and there is no way back. The Australian decision to end "free entry" for British citizens as Commonwealth citizens ends an era that began in the eighteenth century. Immigration will continue, but one of Britain's casements opening on the foam has been banged shut forever. It is a bigger psychological loss than official minds will ever realize.

The possibilities given a human face. It is given to Australia's foreign policy to be called national identity perhaps. But it is underlined in Mr Whitlam's dealing with Japan. The growing interest in Australia's foreign policy before.

## Balance of skills maintained in fighting forces

by Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

The Australian armed forces are just emerging from a period of change not dissimilar to that which enveloped the three services in Britain in the past decade. Servicemen enjoy the process of contraction no more than did Alice of Wonderland, and the metamorphosis induced by Mr Gough Whitlam's first administration hardly endeared the Labour party to them.

On the other hand, some re-examination of Australia's defence posture has long been necessary—just as it was necessary in Britain in the 1950s—and this necessity is already winning, albeit grudging, acknowledgement. The world's balance of forces is quietly changing and Australian policies must reflect that change.

The chief difficulty in formulating defence policy is that Australia faces no overt threat. No Far Eastern power has the capability, let alone the intention, to invade Australia with any prospect of success—not Japan, not China, certainly not Indonesia. Moreover, any abrupt change in capability or intention would evoke a response which would be worldwide—not simply Australian—as has been the case with the expansion of Soviet naval interest in the Indian Ocean.

### A matter for rejoicing

Australian security looks no more shaky today than it did six or seven years ago when the British still garrisoned Singapore, or for that matter a year ago when Australians had in part taken their place. The withdrawal of Australian land forces from the Joint Australian-New Zealand-United Kingdom (Anzak) force may have upset Britain, New Zealand and Singapore but cannot be said to have jeopardized Australia's wellbeing.

This should be a matter for rejoicing, not regret. On the other hand, while no threat exists right now—or even flickers on the horizon—it would be a brave but foolish government which scrapped all pretensions to a serious defence force and abandoned Australia to the continuing goodwill of what is at best an uncertain world. So the Department of Defence at Canberra is left with the job of designing a navy, army and air force to confront a threat

which does not yet exist, to counter an enemy whose identity remains unknown, let alone his power or purpose.

The approach to this intriguing problem has been twofold. In the first place the Government has opted for small, but balanced, forces in which the whole spectrum of military skills has been retained. There is no point in paying the high costs of maintaining a large army in peacetime during a period of low risk. There is a great deal of point in keeping one's options open. Whether all options can be retained indefinitely—the continuation of a fleet, air arm for instance—remains to be seen. But the general philosophy so far looks like being more integrated than he supposed. Meanwhile many Australians consider that the whole manoeuvre, or flirtation, has been needlessly abrasive to old friends. By late last year, Mr Whitlam was hastily mending fences with fulsome support of President Nixon after the gaffe of the Washington security leak, and the foolish remarks of his more uncontrollable ministers.

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similarly the army, which is 31,000-strong, retains the framework of a division although the units contained within it are at present about 25 per cent below strength. This undermanning of units is not a conscious decision, but a symptom of the malaise which affects all professional armies—at a time of full employment—in Australia's case, of overfull employment.

Military pay and conditions are good—good enough for Australian servicemen to consider their British counterparts as grossly underpaid. When the army ended in December, 1972, National Servicemen were given the choice of leaving at once or fulfilling their two-year engagement—and about half elected to stay.

The present intention is to increase the size of the army to 34,000 by 1976. How far this aim will be achieved remains open to speculation. As in Britain there is not so much a shortage of applicants as a shortage of the right kind of applicants—and only one in three volunteers for the army is being accepted.

Lieutenant-General Sir Mervyn Brogan, writing as Australian Chief of the

General Staff in the journal of the Royal United Services Institute in London in March last year, emphasized the importance of not letting the size of the infantry drop below nine battalions—but the number has already gone down to six. An Australian infantry battalion when fully manned, however, has a complement of about 300, which makes it considerably larger than a British equivalent.

These infantrymen take their place alongside three armoured regiments, four artillery regiments and a Special Air Service Regiment—the only major unit which is stationed on the west coast. Two reserve divisions exist in the Citizen Military Force, which is about 24,000 strong and resembles the British Territorial Army. The service in the CMF consists of 26 days a year but officers and NCOs tend to do more than that—and they can serve for up to 100 days a year if they can spare the time and if they aspire to the tax-free pay.

### British underpaid by comparison

The other approach has been to concentrate spending as much as possible upon long-term projects which will be as relevant in 10 years' time as they are today. The continuation of the new naval base project at Cockburn Sound is one example and the strategic facility at Learmonth is another.

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## New trade patterns form as markets develop in Far East and decline in Europe

Herbert Mishael

A great expansion of Australian trade since the Second World War has been accompanied by significant developments in policy to changing conditions both in Australia and elsewhere. New patterns of trade and development have emerged as a result of economic and technological development and the Government has carried out policies to meet the new challenges. The most significant feature have been: rapid development of a close trading relationship with Japan and declining relative importance of Britain as a market for Australian exports; continuing efforts to obtain access to bulk primary commodities to the major industrial countries.

Other factors have been effect upon Australia's port trade by creation of European communities and other regional economic groupings and the conclusion of a three-year trade agreement with China in 1972.

In 1972-73 exports of Australian produce were worth \$652m compared with \$2.723m, or about 24 per cent. Imports in 1972 were \$4.121m compared with \$3.469m in 1968-69, an increase of 56 per cent to be Australia's second largest market. It took second

place to Japan in that year when exports to Britain fell to 13 per cent of the total, while Japan took 19 per cent.

By 1972-73 increased its share of Australia's imports to 21 per cent from Japan, out of a total of 30 per cent of Australia's import requirements from Asia. Primary products are the most important single group of exports. In 1972-73 processed and unprocessed primary products made up 79 per cent of Australia's exports.

Although primary products are still significant exchange earners for Australia, their percentage contribution to earnings fell by about 1 per cent over the five years 1968-69 to 1972-73.

Australia's main overseas customers for primary products are Japan, United States, Britain, France, Western Germany and Canada. Value of Australian primary products to Japan has more than doubled since 1968-69. Exports of primary products to United States increased by about 53 per cent in the same period while Australia's share in Britain's market fell from 2.7 per cent in 1967 to 2.1 per cent in 1973.

In 1970, Britain took 55 per cent of Australia's exports. This had fallen to 49 per cent by 1972-73 and to little more than 42 per cent by 1972-73 and to 32 per cent in 1972-73. In 1966-67 were \$4.121m compared with \$3.469m in 1968-69, an increase of 56 per cent to be Australia's second largest market. It took second

place to Japan in that year when exports to Britain fell to 13 per cent of the total, while Japan took 19 per cent.

The Minister added that the removal of the duty would mean substantial savings to Australian industry on imported plant and raw materials from Britain which would in turn benefit Australian consumers. In future importers could buy duty-free from the cheapest sources in the world.

Although the proportion of Australia's exports to Britain is now smaller, Britain remains a major market for Australian products and is an important and growing market for manufacturers.

However, Britain's membership of the EEC will have significant implications for Australian trade, particularly for trade in agricultural products as access to that market will be less favourable than before.

An important development during 1973 was the removal of all remaining import controls after the ending of the United Kingdom-Australia trade agreement. Dr. J. Cairns, Australian Minister for Overseas Trade, said the ending of the agreement meant Australia no longer extended tariff preferences to Britain. The first action towards dismantling and provide for improved

Judging by the experience since the Minister made this pronouncement Australian consumer requirements from the cheapest sources in the world have had no effect upon the cost of living in Australia.

On the contrary, this has steadily risen over the past year and at the present rate of inflation, it is likely to go on rising.

Another factor affecting Australian trade has been the significant changes which have occurred in the negotiating approach of import controls in international trade discussions in the past year or so. Whereas, traditionally, importing countries in a situation of surpluses and relatively low prices, had tended to turn away from the notion of arrangements designed to stabilize prices, being fed, also bring Australia back to its "normal" balance of payments condition: that is, one of reliance upon a continued flow of long-term capital from abroad.

Against an export situation which is likely to remain fairly static, a sharp rise in imports which would be assisted by a renewed export drive mounted by Japan under the pressure on its balance of payments of higher oil prices—would bring forward quite quickly the day of decision for the Australian Government.

It has not escaped the attention of Australia's economic policy advisers in the Reserve Bank and the Treasury that some hard decisions will have to be taken by the Government during the coming year about how it intends to fund a deficit on the current account of the balance of payments.

In the March quarter Australia had its first substantial deficit on current account for two years amounting to \$A290m. Two years ago there was a March quarter capital inflow of \$A422m; this year capital inflow in the quarter was just \$A65m. The difference between the two is in the change of foreign reserves. Two years ago reserves rose by \$A453m in the March quarter; this year they fell by \$A199m.

Government policymakers are given some breathing space by the size of Australia's reserves. After showing every sign in early 1972 of reaching \$A5.000m, reserves have dropped back steadily principally under the impetus of the Australian dollar revaluation. At the end of March they stood at \$A3.750m, at least \$A1.000m above what would be regarded by Australian government advisers as necessary.

The trade situation, however, is turning round rapidly. International shortages, both of goods and in shipping, have meant that the increased flow of imports to which the revaluation and tariff cuts were designed to give its strong hostility to

achieve has not yet reached its full potential.

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The first policy measure would probably be to ease the reserve deposit requirement of all foreign borrowings which has applied since December, 1972. As present, importers of loans from the Reserve Bank at no interest a sum equivalent to 55.3 per cent of the borrowed amount.

This operates effectively to double the interest cost of money borrowed abroad. Not surprisingly, it has operated, in the exceptional domestic monetary tightness of the last month or so, as a virtual prohibition on foreign borrowing.

This rule could be modified to bring the effective interest increase down to one third, or even less. The problem with such a measure is that it has domestic monetary effects as well as balance of payments effects.

It would make it more difficult for the Government to pursue a tight-money policy at home.

However, if this were done towards the end of the June quarter it would quite possibly be in line with the requirements of monetary policy. But it remains true that the variable deposit ratio, as the rule is called, is basically a weapon of domestic monetary policy rather than balance of payments or foreign investment policy.

The basic dilemma of the Government would still be unresolved: how to square its attitude of hostility to foreign investment and investors with Australia's long-term need for foreign capital. It would go completely against the grain for the Whitlam Government to put out the welcome mat to foreign investors.

It will be difficult for the Government to back down to the extent of quietly leaving the back door ajar.

One thing, however, is that the Liberal-Country Party Opposition, which polled so well in the recent general election, is strongly opposed to the plans to expand the AIDC. Mr. Whitlam, who made so much political capital out of his loud slamming of the previously open door to foreign investment in Australia, may find himself having to backtrack somewhat, at least to the extent of quietly leaving those matters clear.

The tanks are likely to be either German Leopard or American M 60 and the fire support vehicles will be another in aircraft weaponry. Its ships, tucked away in the south-east corner of Mercator's projection, must be prepared to do all things at once. Similarly it cannot afford great variety in aircraft or armour, with the maintenance difficulties this would introduce.

In the second place, the particular conditions of Australia and the need for range, both of aircraft and ships, combine with the other factors to make arms-shopping exceptionally difficult—particularly at a time when inflation is biting so deeply into defence budgets.

These were some of the considerations which had to be taken into account in deciding upon Australia's latest batch of arms purchases. The purchases, which together will cost something over £200m at current prices, will include two American patrol frigates chosen after careful consideration of the British Type 42 destroyer and a Dutch design eight new maritime patrol aircraft, 45 armoured fire support vehicles and 53 tanks.

No final decision has been taken on the type of aircraft to be bought, but the choice has been narrowed to two—

the British Nimrod or the American P3C Orion—and if only because of squadrons of 12 P3B Orions already exists in the Royal Australian Air Force and there are obvious advantages in continuing with the same family.

Unlike small countries in Europe, Australia cannot rely on an ally providing strength in anti-submarine warfare, or another in aircraft weaponry. Its ships, tucked away in the south-east corner of Mercator's projection, must be prepared to do all things at once. Similarly it cannot afford great variety in aircraft or armour, with the maintenance difficulties this would introduce.

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Having laid down a new administrative foundation having decided upon the fundamental philosophy of a small but balanced force and having deployed this force in a number of new bases and training grounds, how is the Government to equip this force to fight the imaginary foe?

This has been the most complex question of all: not only because of the lack of an obvious assailant but because of a number of difficulties which when put together are unique to Australia.

In the first place, Australia is a small country in terms of population and of armed forces and yet has to be prepared to defend a daunting area of territory and length of coastline.

It has therefore to select equipment which is not only cheap but is multipurpose.

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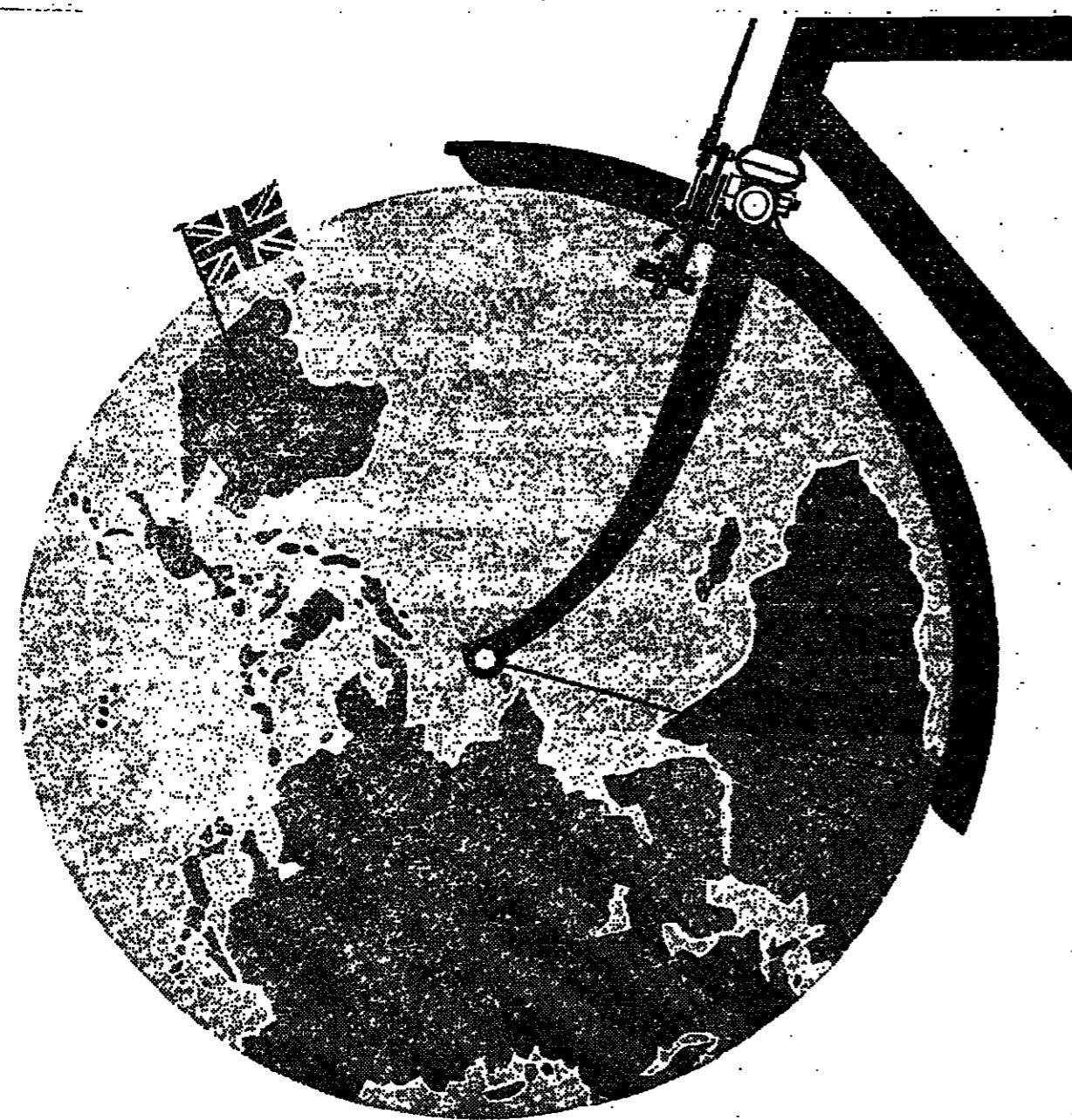
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More Britons are inquiring about emigrating to Australia today than at any time in the past five years. In these two pages the prospects for the would-be settler are examined

## New criteria for selection of immigrants

by Christopher Sweeney

For the past 30 years Australia has seen one of the greatest organized immigrations in modern times, larger in relative terms than the emigration of Europeans to the United States in the nineteenth century.

The steady movement of the poor, the dispossessed and the exiled from Europe has gone on almost unnoticed since 1945, although the number of people who have gone to settle in the country has only been slightly fewer than the exodus to Israel.

For the most part the immigration boom has been the result of an incessant but fluctuating labour shortage as Australia's economy of the country developed—a reversal of the situation in Britain where unemployment has been a permanent scar on the economy. In Australia, with a population roughly the size of Greater London, the demand for skilled labour has been inexorable and shows no sign of altering.

However, there have been quite radical changes in the immigration system, the types of immigrants receiving assistance from the Australian Government and the general policy adopted by the

Government in Canberra during the past two years. The changes were introduced by Mr Albert Grassby, Immigration Minister in the first Labour Government and one of the great reformers in the radical tradition of Australian social history.

Immigrants are now selected on the basis of their economic viability in Australia,

their capacity to make a successful adjustment to the very different way of life,

and, in the jargon of one civil servant, the "sincerity of their intention to settle and establish themselves as future citizens". The old hit-or-miss

selection procedures have been scrapped. At the same time a more open and honest appraisal of the difficulties facing immigrants has been adopted.

"In the past", Mr Grassby said earlier this year in Melbourne, "even prospective immigrants who wanted a bit of counselling were processed by Australian legions like bits of sausages. They got 20 minutes and that was it. They were either in or out."

For 1973-74, the intake has been cut down to 110,000—but in the late 1960s it was more than 185,000 in some years.

The types of immigrants, their jobs and prospects have

also changed. The new policy

is based on the economic needs of Australia and these criteria determine whether a

potential immigrant will be allowed in.

In general terms men and women with professional academic and technical qualifications are given preference. This year the greatest demand is for doctors, dentists, nurses, academics and architects and skilled tradesmen who have already worked in metallurgical, electrical or building industries. Others, including accountants, engineers and in some states, teachers, are needed as are service

workers in the mining, engineering and construction industries. Others, including accountants, engineers and in some states, teachers, are needed as are service

It has always been a deliberate policy to avoid the day is in real trouble of a "guestworker" concept, the floating immigrant population which bolsters the labour forces of Western Europe.

Now is cheap labour allowed. The federal and state industrial courts set a minimum wage and no one in the country is allowed to be paid less than this figure.

In February 1973, the minimum wage for a licensed plumber was £60.76 a week (working); for a trained worker £47.31; and for a shop worker £41.14. Over the past year these minimum rates have risen by more than 10 per cent, and, should be noted, they represent only the absolute minimum to be paid. All employees in practice earn far more.

The Immigration Department has also stopped the employment of young Filipino girls as household helps and unskilled men are discouraged and refused assistance. There is no point in bringing out thousands of salesmen or bandleaders or whatever. There is no need for them", one official in London said.

Since the Labour Government first came to power in December 1972, the administrative procedure by which the actual annual intake of immigrants is determined has been altered. Now an advisory board from industry, commerce and the professions informs the Minister of Immigration of the estimated needs of Australia and these criteria determine whether a

immigration is closely geared to the unemployment rate. Australians have always regarded full employment as one of their rights and it is a potentially explosive issue. If unemployment rises above 10 per cent, as it did in 1972, a lot of dissatisfied people

are likely to be recruited.

"Our aim is to offer the something better, to get the to come to Australia and offer them good jobs as one of their rights and it is a potentially explosive issue. If you not, you are going to get a lot of dissatisfied people

## High standard of living but work is hard

As Europe and America have lurched about for the past five months desperately trying to accommodate the oil price rises, Australia has sailed on largely unaffected.

In the sixties, the country discovered oil in Western Australia and in the Bass Strait almost as an after-thought—and, although not much had been done to develop the presence of the oil has guaranteed that Australia will escape the worst of the battering that other industrialized economies have undergone.

It also means that the extraordinary annual increases in productivity and wealth by British or European standards—will continue as they have done for the past decade. According to Mr Grassby, the Immigration Minister, until last month, productivity increased by about 20 per cent last year.

We are showing a clean pair of heels to the rest of the world," he said while in London in January, "and it will mean that we can still continue to offer immigrants a good alternative."

Although government officials bemoan to make comparisons, informed observers estimate that materially, the standard of living is perhaps twice as high in Australia as in Britain. Certainly, wages are far higher and taxes significantly lower, particularly for the wage earner and the middle classes.

The country has a tiny population and therefore few the expenses of living in the great capitals of the world. Housing is cheap, especially compared with London and the south-east of England. Indeed, houses usually cost less than half those of comparable size and condition in Britain. It would be absurd if the cost of living were not lower than in

Europe—the country has an abundance of land and grows mountains of agricultural produce to export each year.

Recent fluctuations in currency exchange rates make it virtually impossible to compare living standards, or even wages, statistically. The Australian dollar is one of the strongest currencies in the world and has been continually revised upwards:

more than 30 per cent in the past 18 months in relation to the pound sterling.

However, estimates by the United Nations and the United States Administration put the country high in the league table of the richest nations behind the United States and Sweden, but above West Germany and other buoyant West European economies. A British immigrant should at least double his salary.

Recent advertisements of jobs in Australia provide some comparison. Accountants were offered the equivalent of £7,000, architects about £9,000, a research scientist £10,500, a television repairman £75 a week, and lorry drivers were offered a minimum of £180 a week by a company in Sydney.

According to immigration officials in London, these salaries are roughly typical but do not take account of fringe benefits. In Australia these can add up to 50 per cent or more to salaries.

Taxes are considerably lower and, like Americans, Australians have developed a fine art in fiddling their returns. This can be done more easily there as the tax-payers themselves assess their taxable income—an odd system that surprisingly works rather well. For example, the maximum tax on earnings £5,700 would be £1,385. In practice it would be considerably lower.

Since immigration on a massive scale began after the Second World War, some unusual aspects have developed.

The Government, for example, has always made some provision for refugees and exiles. After 1945 Australia took more European war refugees than any other country. When General Aung San expelled the Asians from Uganda, special teams of Australian immigration officers were flown to Kampala to arrange for the refugees to fly to Australia at the Government's expense.

Last year the Government also arranged for Vietnamese war orphans to be brought to the country under a special arrangement and the same special procedures were adopted to help refugees who

Taxation is on a progressive scale—the more one earns the greater percentage one pays to the Treasury, an advantage for the lowly paid and for the immigrant established himself.

Some schools and universities are all free and, although students do not receive a grant, almost all find part-time jobs. Immense sums have been poured into education, and a far higher percentage of young people than in Britain progress to tertiary education.

The standards of universities are roughly those of good universities in Britain or America, although students have to work extremely hard. In most universities failure rates of 30 to 40 per cent for a degree course are not unusual.

Perhaps the most positive advantage for immigrants, especially from Italy, Yugoslavia and the Middle East, is the extremely high social mobility. There is no class system as in European society and no class-based accents: the nasal drawl is common to all Australians.

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Last year the Government also arranged for Vietnamese war orphans to be brought to the country under a special arrangement and the same special procedures were adopted to help refugees who

left from Czechoslovakia in 1968. The so-called White Australia policy has now been completely dropped and immigrants from Asia, particularly from Japan, Hong Kong and the Philippines—is being encouraged.

However for immigrants from Britain, Australia can be a surprisingly difficult country with many more differences and peculiarities than are commonly supposed.

There are more than 2,000 ethnic groups and the country is no longer recognizably British in outlook or behaviour.

One major difficulty has been that of adjusting to the Australians' Germanic approach to work. Most are fanatically hard working and much resentment has arisen over the past decade because of the Briton's traditional lazy and slip-shod attitude to work.

At the same time, there is little job security in the British sense; employees are casually hired and fired but this is not resented among Australians who have always had other jobs to fall back on.

The social security arrangements have been radically overhauled by Mr Whitlam's Government and more are falling into line with the British pattern.

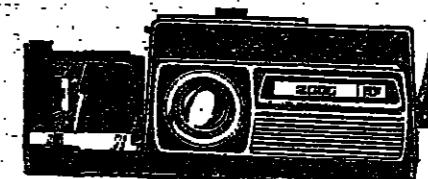
Within the next few years social security benefits will be extended.

Compared with Britain's person, unemployment benefits are at present very high.

receive more than £30 a week from the state, for example, and a single unemployed son nearly £20 a week.

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## Change in emphasis helps to stem tide of misfits with broken finances and dreams

by Ken Mackay

Investigations leave Australia for as many reasons as they go there in the first place. Unhappiness, lost jobs, unhappiness or blow-outs.

There is much that officials can do about the miners who were offered hard rock drilling work near Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. He was back in London within six months complaining bitterly about broken promises and the danger of other workers taking Australian contracts at face value.

It is an obvious waste of resources both in passenger money and lost working hours, and in the statistics of immigrant return. The many tragedies of broken families, broken domestic balances and broken dreams.

But the reasons are so diverse that any programme to put it right can only be tried one at a time. It's impossible for immigrants to cope with a case like that of the Essex housewife who wrote to a Fleet Street daily during the last days of last December with her reactions to Britain's economic situation after four years in Australia.

"There is nothing wrong with Australia or Australians," she said. "But there is nothing quite like being a Briton in Britain. I practically weep with joy when I see those old familiar

Since the war British immigration has been the worst hit by this erosion with approximately 4,000 resettlees as migrants.

"This is not to say we have suffered as migrants we

had all the necessities, 20,000 in 1972. During 1973 the wastage fell by some 6,000, an average of 500 a month. This dramatic change, which officials hope will be even greater during 1974, coincided with the change of government in Australia but was not completely inspired by it.

Despite one or two differences in application there has been broad bipartisan agreement on immigration policy. The assisted passage scheme was introduced by the former Labour Government.

A dampened economy and rising unemployment had already led the last Liberal-Country Party Government to renew its immigration agreement, not renewed in 1972, there was a gentleman's arrangement whereby specific job vacancies were never mentioned in such advertising.

After the general election the new Labour Government, more susceptible to trade union concern over unemployment than its predecessor, cut it by a further 20 per cent to 140,000 for 1973-74.

What the Labour Government also did was to step up the campaign against the wastage by disconnection, changing its advertising and screening policies in an attempt to ensure that more settlers who want to Australia prospered and stayed.

The programme is bleeding badly, and if the trends of recent weeks continue we

will reach the point where wastage exceeds intake", said Mr Grassby, the Minister for Immigration in the first Whitlam Government. To stop the programme bleeding to death its entire emphasis has been shifted from sheer numbers to one of successful settlement."

For the first three months of 1973 immigration advertising, tending to show sun gods and goddesses on golden strands, was suspended. In mid-year came a new programme designed to sell immigrants to the applicant's ability to be absorbed successfully into Australian society.

Families are important, with rifts a major reason for immigrants returning home.

Skilled electrical, metal and building trades workers, that housing is no longer cheap in Australia, and that the country does not want guest workers but settlers.

"Salesmen we don't need", Mr Grassby said on his visit to London in January. "If you applied as a salesmen we would say: 'We would love you to come, but there is no job'."

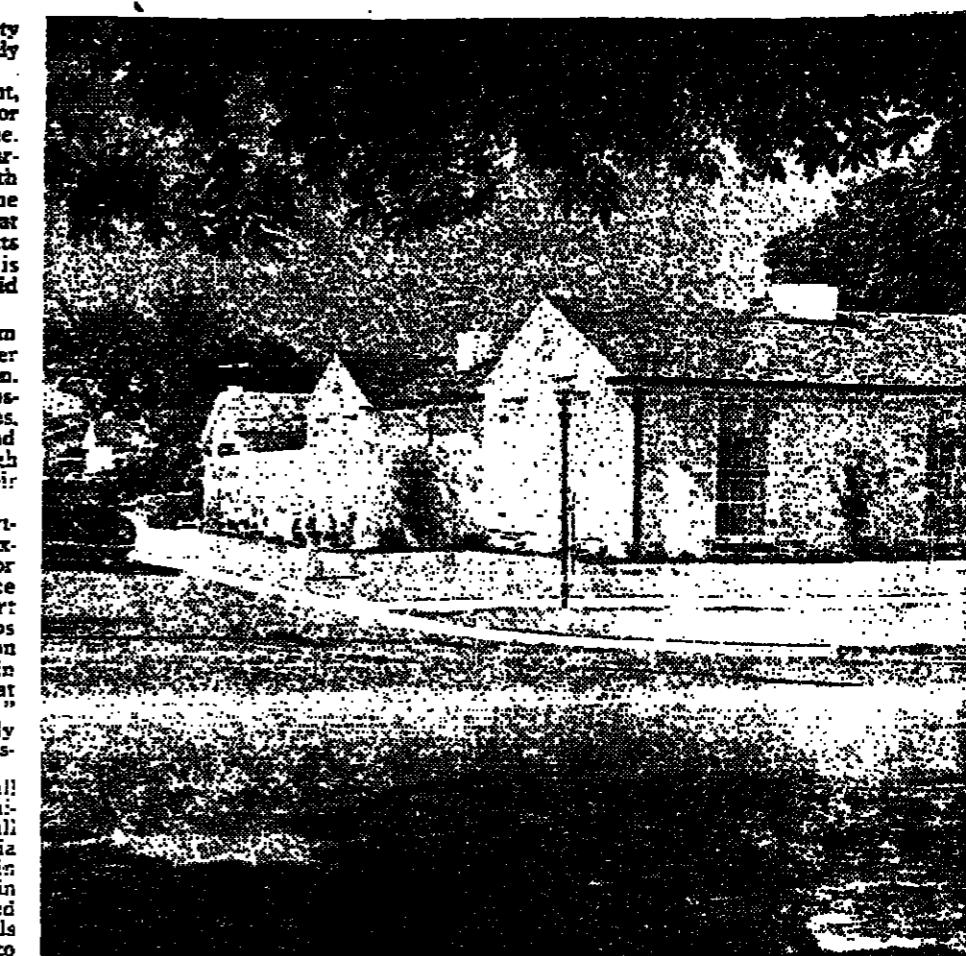
The "warts and all" approach extends, more importantly, to a much more thorough selection and counselling system for all intending immigrants, whether

they are prepared to pay their own way or not.

Such counselling sessions used to take 20 minutes or so, with health and flexibility in attitude towards eventual employment as the major criteria. Now they take an hour, often longer, with each member of the family present in a detailed examination of motives, aims and aspirations.

Appearance, personal hygiene, speech and behaviour are taken into account along with qualifications, knowledge of English and bank balance. All of these things, the officials say, are necessary if the counsellor is to be able to make a realistic appraisal and recommendation.

Within the next few weeks the advertising campaign



An estate in the exclusive residential area of Toorak, Melbourne.

### Putting down new roots in their adopted land

continued from facing page

architecture in private practice.

By a natural progression, he secured a contract with the Public Buildings Department of South Australia, switching smoothly from local government work in Britain to state government work in Australia.

The contract was for three posts of associate director of professional services. Mrs Craig has resumed work as a secretary.

Mr Craig made a trip back to England in 1966 and he says, "I realized they could stay almost from the steady eye on the professional scene there. He was earning £750 a week when he arrived in Australia. It was a bargain."

Not that it was easy from the start. Money was fairly tight in the early days and it could think of buying their professional progress had he remained in Britain. But they have brought him the same quality of life? "I don't think so," he says. "Life in Australia is a lot more relaxed, carefree

They are a two-car, two-horse family. The horses are the special joy and pride of the Craigs' two older daughters, Wendy, aged 17, and Susan, 12. Lynn is now married herself and has a child aged three.

Mr Craig, now aged 50, is still with the Public Buildings Department and has just been promoted to the post of associate director of professional services. Mrs Craig has resumed work as a secretary.

Statistical estimates put the value of a fully educated immigrant at something approaching \$10,000, according to the Department of Immigration. This is calculated on the cost of providing welfare services and education for a comparable Australian, and in these terms any immigrant is a bargain.

The Australian Government subsidizes the fare and some removal expenses, but in return it does not have to pay the inevitable social costs of bringing a person to the point where he is in more or less employable.

"What we are getting

said, "is a man who can run off the boat and start work tomorrow. He can start contributing straight away, particularly if we choose only those who have qualifications, those who are needed in the country. It may cost a few bob paying for his travel, but it is cheap in comparison.

One informed estimate is that the Government pays less than \$100 for the trip to Australia from Europe. Bulk charter rates mean that the airlines and shipping companies are more than willing to negotiate special rates in return for a guaranteed bulk booking.

The total estimated cost for 1973-74 to Australia for embarkation and passage is basic financial terms the Australian Government does not pay a lot for the immigrants. Since July, 1973, the old \$10 travel ticket has been replaced, and an immigrant family now pays \$475 (about £46) towards the fare. Special arrangements have been made with the airlines and shipping companies by the Department of Immigration so that the actual cost is far below that of the normal scheduled fare.

The exact amount is one of the best-kept secrets of the department—partly because it might embarrass Qantas and other airlines who are charging far higher fares for non-immigrant travellers.

One informed estimate is that the actual cost for each people in Australia is the actual cost of immigrating to Australia for the skills of the migrant within Australia, and this means that gaps

in financial terms it is regarded as a major asset; the advertising and processing of immigrants, or clerical costs involved in the advertising, selection, and processing of immigrants, or the salaries of officers from the department posted overseas. This year's estimate is for over \$475m.

A great deal more is spent on immigrant education services, partly as a result of a major increase in the allocation of money to this service ordered in 1973. English language education, special tuition for immigrant children, instruction, research and preembarkation courses cost nearly \$A15,500,000 (£10m), and another \$A6m (£4m) is spent on hostel accommodation and grants to immigrants on arrival.

The advantages of the policy became more striking with the reduction in immigration ordered by the Labour Government of Mr Gough Whitlam. In 1973 the total numbers allowed to enter Australia was trimmed by 30,000 a year, and the immigration department offices throughout the world will be given assisted passages this year, so that the actual cost for each people in Australia is the actual cost of immigrating to Australia for the skills of the migrant within Australia, and this means that gaps in financial terms it is regarded as a major asset; the advertising and processing of immigrants, or clerical costs involved in the advertising, selection, and processing of immigrants, or the salaries of officers from the department posted overseas. This year's estimate is for over \$475m.

One other aspect has been the complete change in the advertising policy during the past 18 months. Once Mr Albert Grassby, himself of Spanish immigrant parents, became Minister for Immigration in December, 1972, a complete review was undertaken and all advertising was cancelled. "The advertising before last year had been sowing the seeds of discontent," Mr Grassby said in London in January. "It is money for jam, every doctor you get costs you a few hundred pounds" an immigration official said. "Imagine the cost of actually training all these immigrants, those years at university for doctors or architects."

"People were coming, losing their hopes and aspirations and going home," Mr Grassby said. "We are now trying to reverse that trend. It was bad for the migrant, bad for Australia and, you should not forget, bad for the Australian civil service."

C.S.

### £10,000—what the host country saves on an ideal settler

When David Read, a solicitor from Bournemouth arrived in Melbourne as an

immigrant last year, he was in financial terms, a bargain for the Australian Government. Although his fare had been subsidized, Australia was getting a professional man, able to work immediately, whose British welfare and education had been paid for by someone else.

Statistical estimates put the value of a fully educated immigrant at something approaching \$10,000, according to the Department of Immigration. This is calculated on the cost of providing welfare services and education for a comparable Australian, and in these terms any immigrant is a bargain.

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## Diagnosing the ills of the health and social welfare system

by Cameron Forbes

Australians do not let go of their prized myths easily, but they are becoming accustomed to seeing social reality through the eyes of a spare, energetic and wealthy Scot.

Professor Ronald Frank Henderson, aged 56, born in Dundee and educated at Clare College, Cambridge. His full report will not be presented to the Federal Parliament until later in the year but already he has argued for the retention of his own court, swims in his own pool and sends his children to the test public schools.

All this, of course, has little to do with Professor Henderson's professional life.

As an economist but it does add an element of irony to the task he has devoted himself to since arriving in Australia. He is the stirrer of the Australian conscience; he is the discoverer of a fact which Australians have refused to see: that in this fat and lucky country, in the Labour's Mr Gough Whitlam of the tall and bronzed, jam borrowed the Labour-like policy from the 10 per cent of people are

"very poor" and another 8 per cent "rather poor".

As chairman of the Federal Government's Commission of Inquiry into Poverty, Professor Henderson has called into question Australia's social security system and criticized one of the key political commitments of the Liberal Party.

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arguing for the retention of his own court, swims in his own pool and sends his children to the test public schools.

There is no doubt that all

Welfare benefits available have differed from state to state and from government to government.

Both moves were necessary and overdue. Australians have looked on the social security system with equanimity. After all, the country has been a pace-setter for the world. Certainly it was

in the first decade of this

century when the old-age pension was introduced, first by two states and then by the Federal Government, immediately gaining power late in 1972, did life pensions and assure pensioners of further increases on a regular basis.

Labour also set up a myriad of commissions to inquire into various aspects of Australian life. The Henderson inquiry set up by the Liberal-Country Party coalition, was retained and complemented by an inquiry into health insurance and another into hospitals and health care delivery.

In 1912 a system of maternity allowances was introduced but there were few initiatives until the outbreak of the Second World War.

The opening for much increased federal activity came in 1945 when, in one of the few constitutional referenda to be passed by the Australian people, the Federal Government was granted power over a wide range of social and health benefits.

Bar providing the umbrella social and health cover which would be in keeping with the myth has been made difficult by two factors: first, the survival of nineteenth-century attitudes to "charity" and "good works"; second, the continuing fear and jealousy between state and federal governments.

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## America's progress as wool struggles to meet challenges of the seventies

Robert Mishaal  
of competing fibres, technological developments, promotional and changing fashion.

While it is not possible to conclude categorically that the trend in terms of prices will be upwards, it appears certain that the downward movement has been halted.

In discussing the future supply of wool, producers have drawn attention to the increasing costs of production and have emphasized the need for price stability at a reasonable level.

There is considerable uncertainty about future production in Australia. It is suggested that a rise in numbers of sheep and production could continue in the near future although it will be some years before the levels of the late 1960s are regained.

In general, it may be said, the increases in supply are unlikely to be sufficient to prevent further decline in wool's share of the world market. Longer-term trends are inevitable social and economic challenges to be met.

But some progress has been

achieved in the immediate outlook for the industry in Australia.

More can be done to encourage the short-term factors considered are developing in economic and society which are currently displaying some deterioration after last year's conditions.

Long-term influences are to be a continued concern for natural right supply since sensible rises in the man-made fibres immediate prospect is in the supply of the late 1960s are regained.

In the longer term, it may be said, that Australia's oldest industry is changing. Wool is bearing the strain of adjustment to the 1970s and throughout this period there are inevitable social and economic challenges to be met.

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The most recent advance has been the creation of the Australian Wool Corporation, together with the development of a range of modern aids to facilitate the entire marketing process.

There are estimates of a \$6,000 import bill by next year, mainly for capital equipment and raw materials for the manufacturing industry, all of these general factors must be considered in conjunction with the immediate outlook. Wool will maintain a prominent place in the world's economy.

The Australian wool

industry is among the leading customers of the Australian wool grower. Most of its requirements are produced domestically and the industry uses the services of 25,000 employees. To a lesser degree the 100,000 employees of the knitting and garment industries are affected by the fortunes of the Australian wool industry.

Then there is the number of people involved in wool production itself. There are one quarter of the value of merchandise exports and 45 per cent of rural exports.

Returns from other sectors

account for another 200,000 employees for extent.

If one is to strike a balance between the needs of the Australian wool industry and the national point of view, this must be seen in a more real perspective than that provided by rural work force.

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## Agriculture's prospects excellent but fruit has its selling problems

Oil is available at economic prices, the prospects for agriculture in Australia for 1974 appear sound, especially for the major commodities. While there are selling problems for a number of products, especially fresh fruit, this year should be excellent.

The Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated that for the financial year 1973-74 export earnings from the primary sector should reach about \$43.874m compared with \$31.874m last year, and \$24.415m in 1972-73.

Despite general predictions that the removal of certain tax concessions by the Whitlam Labour Government to primary producers would set rural production on a downhill slide, the state of agriculture generally has been and is buoyant. Evidence of this is not only contained in high overseas demand for Australian commodities but also in farm income figures.

In the three years ended 1969-70, farm income averaged about \$115.0m a year. Drought and declining prices caused farm income to drop to \$89.2m in 1970-71, mainly producer funded financial difficulties. These problems have eased considerably during the past year and the present estimate for farm income in 1973-74 is \$2.855m, more than three times as great as in 1970-71 and more than double the income in 1967-68.

The farm debt situation has stabilized and is no longer rising at the pace evident in the 1960s. The floods in Queensland, New South Wales and the Northern Territory caused serious problems for farmers in specific regions. This has resulted in production in those areas being curtailed but both Australian and state Governments have provided financial aid to flood victims to alleviate the situation.

A major development during the past year has been an inquiry into all aspects of rural policy in Australia with emphasis on marketing, international commodity agreements and instability in agriculture. The resultant Green Paper is a valuable document calculated to ensure a national debate that will assist the Government to create a more viable rural sector in the Australian economy.

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## Bushwalking or gold panning—plenty of recreations for all

by Jill Sykes  
*Sydney Morning Herald*

Australians are now getting out of the cities to explore the country around them and the immigrant or visitor is profiting from the development of recreational facilities that has followed.

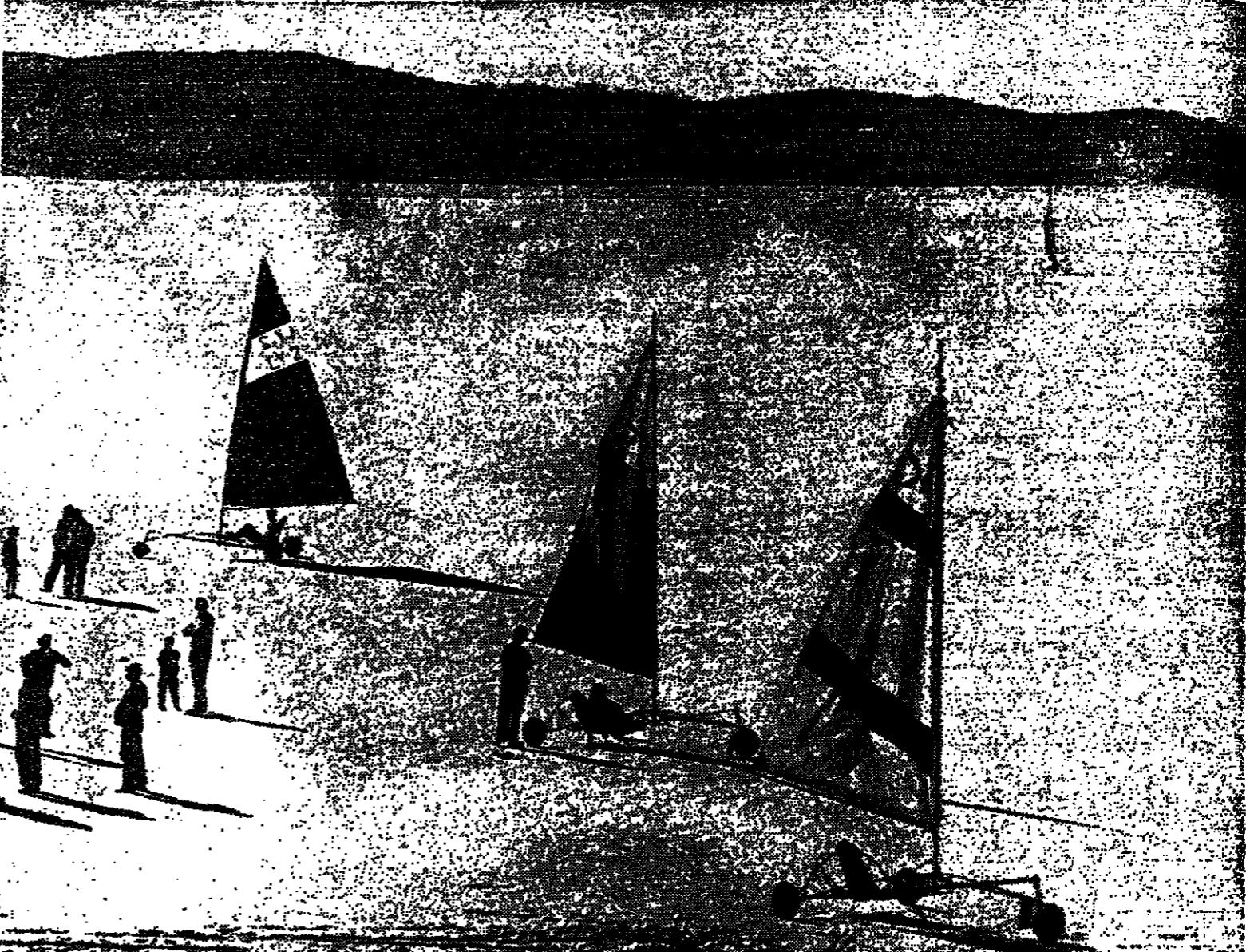
For example, if you wanted to go camping at one time no hiring facilities were available; but this situation is changing rapidly now.

Bushwalking is becoming a popular recreation, and there is a growing number of bushwalking clubs with the healthy encouragement of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, which can offer information covering the whole of Australia.

Camping equipment can be hired in some states—South Australia and Western Australia, for example—and camper vans are available throughout the continent. Cars are easily hired, but in one Queensland coastal resort you can even hire a beach buggy. Several companies offer camping tours lasting a week or much longer, travelling by coach, four-wheel drive vehicles, or a combination of land and air transport.

If you like the idea of going backpack, but not the camping, you could stay on a sheep or cattle station. Quite a few station owners are countering the uncertainty of living off the land by taking in guests. Some offer horse-riding and demonstrations of cracking a stockwhip; one advertises "wine with meals".

Alternatively, you could hire a cruiser and go up the Hawkesbury river (New South Wales), around the Mandurah area (Western Australia) or out on Lake Eildon (Victoria) or along some areas of the Queensland coast. If you do not want to be your own captain there is a variety of cruises you could join as a passenger. And if you only wanted



These single-seater "yachts" on wheels are seen on the salt flats of Lake LeFroy, near Kambalda, in Western Australia.

to be away a day or so there are short-term possibilities.

The more adventurous can go skin-diving. Equipment can be hired in some states; The Sydney Opera House is an obvious place to visit. The national opera and ballet companies are called

on which includes the use of equipment. Or parachuting. Anyone over 17 who can produce a medical certificate is eligible to jump with the club; others in Australia since the building was opened last year, the three will consider an application.

If you take your favourite auditoriums have been taken outdoor recreation seriously up with almost every aspect and being to a club, you could find it has reciprocal agreements with one in Australia. It is worth finding out before you leave.

Or gliding, canoeing, horse-riding by the hour or the week. Or fishing, golfing, skiing, panelling for gold, and camel-riding, sailing, rowing, tennis, and the like.

And if you are an armchair sportsman? There are also dozens of association football and small theatres scattered throughout the state capitals, with not try 18-a-side football professional companies according to Australian offering not only foreign plays but new Australian plays as well as Mozart and Wagner.

The Adelaide Festival Theatre offers the same kind of programmes, and the Melbourne Cultural Centre will

draws works. These are the the crowds, as do trotting and racing. Motor racing has Williamson and a spirit of declined in the past few years, but you can find

concerts given regularly by the state symphony orchestras, visiting musicians,

Cricket brings gentle lightheartedness to the green ovals in which, in Adelaide, Melbourne, though it is notbourne and Sydney in particular, a gentle spectator sport is producing some interest.

The English poet and writer Laurie Lee was hit and folk groups are to be on the head by a beer bottle found in the pub, as they last season when he was in England.

Cricket is played innocently on the Hill at the Sydney cricket ground, with constantly changing spectators, probably the most interesting being in Sydney and Melbourne.

In Sydney harbour especially, is a relaxing summer festival like the biennial Adelaide Festival of Arts offers a concentration of the arts, but in

"People coming from Australia there are festivals

Europe are more inclined to all varieties.

look for Australia's outdoor pastimes, but they would find the Bunya Nut Festival

across the table will be matched by top quality food. In Australia's many diners, restaurants, and restaurants, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Chinese, Malayan, Japanese, Indian, Lebanese, Greek, as well as Spanish, French, and Italian. Australian food is made up of these, and the plain cooking of well-flavoured meat and fish.

The Northern Territory offers the twice-Hanley-on-Todd, in which the crews of bottomless racing and racing eight birds, their craft to waist height, and the 100-foot long the bed of the Todd river at Alice Springs.

The same town offers a camel cup and a rodeo. Victoria (a carnival every time of the year) and the Sunbury Pop Festival at the top of a long list.

Western Australia has an interesting selection with its Great Western wine-producing areas of Victoria.

Detailed tourist information can be obtained from the Australian Tourist Commission in the Qantas office, Piccadilly, London.

## Opportunity knocks in Victoria ...



Melbourne, financial centre of Australia

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centre, which means that the Victoria Promotion Committee is at the heart of things offering the most comprehensive business and industrial counselling service of its kind.

The advice of leading Australian business men is on call in London, Paris, Munich and Melbourne. So if you want to do business with Victoria, talk to us, we know how to help you. There is no charge.

### Inflation bursts the property bubble

continued from page IX

December this year, a typical house in Sydney will cost \$30,000, compared with \$27,400 last December, which means values are rising by 5% a week.

A typical house in Melbourne will cost \$22,000 by December, a rise of \$500 in the year. A typical house in Adelaide will be \$18,300, up \$1,700, according to the official estimates.

An indication of the effect of inflationary and interest pressures on the property scene is in the new home construction field, where incessant industrial troubles, shortages of basic building materials and a manpower crisis have compounded the economic problems.

The Australian Housing Industry Association says the monetary squeeze is having widespread and serious repercussions. Pointing to the problems that new home builders are having in raising finance, Mr John Pilbeam, the association's national manager, says that 170,000 new private dwellings will have been completed throughout Australia in the financial year to the end of this month.

But only 70,000 are expected to be completed in the second half of this year, which means an annual rate of 140,000. Mr Pilbeam comments: "This puts us back to the position we were in four years ago. Yet, to keep pace with normal demand we should be building in excess of 80,000 new homes a year."

Those with the equity and incomes to support new loans are having to pay at least 8.5 per cent interest, although in many cases the money earner and indifference long-term is significantly higher.

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It's even a consultancy, whose 100 years of practical farming experience in some of the most testing conditions in the world is at the service of thousands of clients—as well as being available to anybody thinking of farming in Australia.

The prices for wool and beef breeding land have remained high, despite a cut-back in Australia's beef exports—the principal beef export—being lower than in recent months.

# World wildlife lobby takes the kangaroo's welfare to heart—but the calls for culls ring on

to a conservationist and will be told that the kangaroo is on the point of extinction. Talk to a grazier and the animal he will expressions like plague invasions. Having seen kangaroos in New South Wales during the past year I am not worried about the future of their extinction, though I might be if it were for their welfare or become a worldwide problem. While it remains so, the future seems secure. Kangaroo hunting free is no longer allowed. No one who wants to shoot a kangaroo has to have a permit. They also have to pay weight and area as a permit fee. The action controls—but the action of these controls are places in debatable states have a tagging under which each kangaroo killed has to be noted for.

As a farmer or shooter, as far as a permit, the instances are assessed a limit set. If he is led to kill 100, the ex will be given 100 c or metal tags. Any other found with an uncut carcass could be cut.

A professional hunters,



Three subjects for conservation in Australia. Left: the mother kangaroo, with "joey" in its pouch, is considered a pest in many farming areas, and four species are still classed as vermin in Western Australia. Right: It is not only the future of the animal heritage that must be watched; there are many fine old buildings that need to be preserved.



Since April 1973, Australia has banned the export of kangaroo hides and meat, a move that brought praise from conservation groups as well as the Australian government. It has been agreed that the ban will remain in place until 1976, when a review will be conducted. In the meantime, the ban has helped to reduce the number of kangaroos in Australia.



Three subjects for conservation in Australia. Centre: the thylacine or Tasmanian tiger, which was declared extinct in 1936. Right: It is not only the future of the animal heritage that must be watched; there are many fine old buildings that need to be preserved.

## Ending congestion in state capitals

have dubbed it Whiteman and others say it all because a speech could not think of

ring for Mr Whitlam, as leader of the Opposition, to an official visit to try four years ago.

At the project to link Albury and Wodonga, towns in different states with the Murray river flowing between them, is a serious matter. While the size of the area in relation to its population looks good on paper, the continent is set almost entirely on the land and concentrated in state capitals. Between

Sydney and Melbourne, it has nearly 5,500,000 inhabitants, 13,749,000 in total. The need for decentralization is real.

Mr Gough Whitlam has been campaigning for cities since he became leader of the Opposition in 1972. That was the moment of Urban and Regional Development whose key decentralization project, although it is an isolated venture, has Albury-Wodonga.

add spice to federal made over the past 18 months, the venture involves state governments, Victoria and New South Wales, are both Liberal and optimistic to what they is the Federal Labour government's high-handed de over state matters.

is a pilot scheme in ways than one: a test federal system as well as forcing of urbanisation.

Liberal Party has red its support for decentralization, though its history of concern is hardly massive. A federal-state committee on decentralization was established in 1964.

Liberal Government by late 1971 it had met four times: twice in for a total of three once in 1969 and again other, 1971.

the subject became a election issue, a committee report suddenly red and the Liberal set up the basis of a new Urban and Regional Development Authority less than a month before it was 1. Whatever way political in Australia, decentralization is there to stay.

Albury and Wodonga are two towns on the main from Sydney to Melbourne. A detour of about 50 miles off the main artery to Canberra which is to provide an instantation for the development when the time comes, in a number of civil works.

try, on the New South side of the border, is a town with about people. Wodonga, at st count, had a population of 14,000. The combined of 44,000 is expected to 300,000 when the is completed.

residents main occupations are connected with rural area, round Major wool sales are frequently in Albury. twin towns also benefit being a convenient point for motorists going up from Melbourne miles away. Sydney is to the north-east. Some residents feel a certain amount of trepidation the changes that the of the "complex", as call it, will bring to their lives. Many fear it to a new healthy life in the clean air.

why they like the area.

## Size isn't everything. But it helps. How BHP's bigness is working for Australia.

### A progress report.

BHP is big. But size alone isn't enough. It's what a company does with its size that makes it great.

So.

Here's some idea of what BHP is doing with its resources.



### Steel.

Right now we're producing more steel than we ever have. 7 million tons annually.

And it's the cheapest in the world.

Yet still it isn't enough to meet Australia's needs.

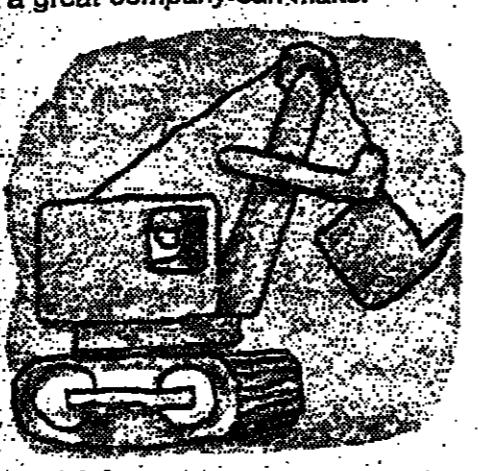
And by 1985 that need will have doubled.

So in the next 10 years we'll have to invest more than we have in the last 50, just to keep up with local demand.

### Three billion dollars.

With practically every Australian industry relying in some way on steel, with half a million people relying on steel directly or indirectly for their employment, it's an investment that must be made.

It's the kind of investment only a great company can make.



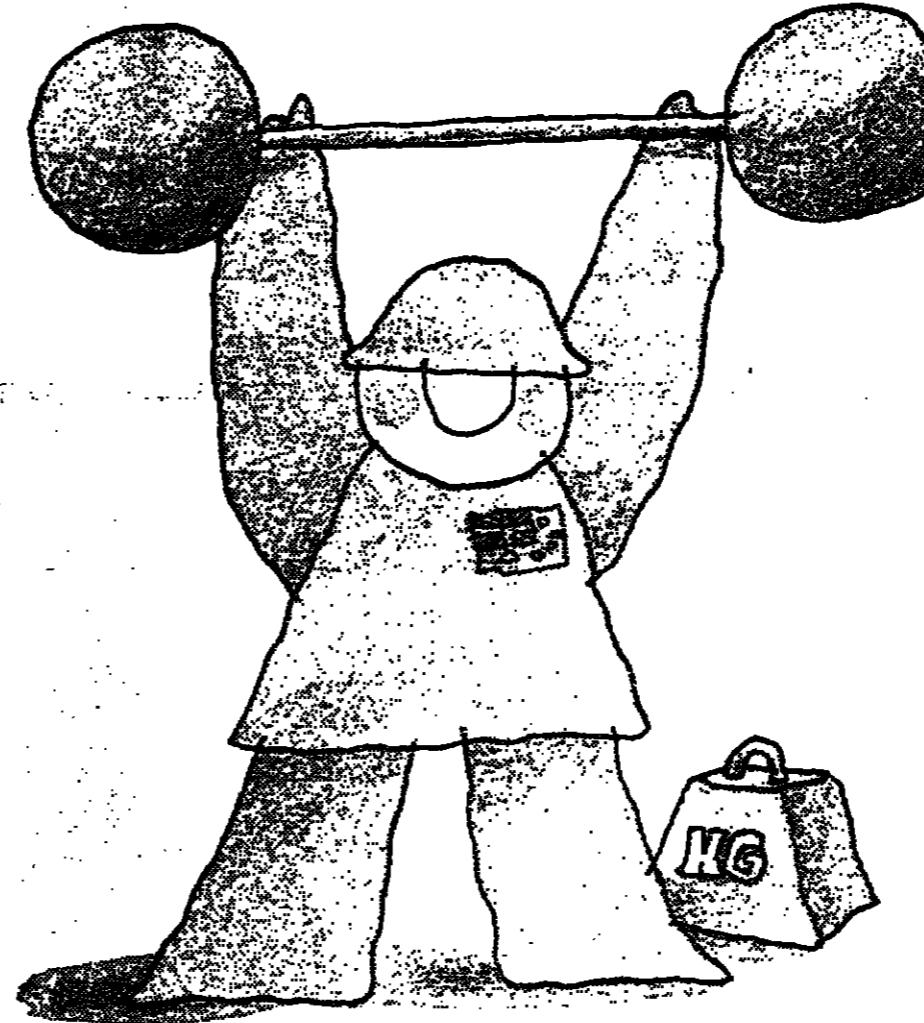
### Mining.

The world is crying out for minerals.

Australia has them in enormous quantities.

But the cost of finding them, and mining them, is staggering.

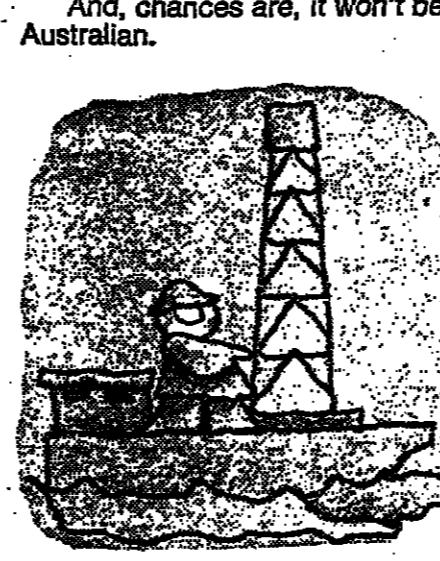
BHP probably has the biggest exploration programme in Australia.



### We're also searching for minerals and petroleum in Timor, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan.

If we don't seek and develop these resources, some other company surely will.

And, chances are, it won't be Australian.



### Oil & Gas.

At most, Australia may have 2% of the world's total oil reserves.

What we're now producing, mainly from Bass Strait, is easily the cheapest crude oil in the world.

But by 1990 we'll need 12,000,000,000 barrels more than we're producing now.

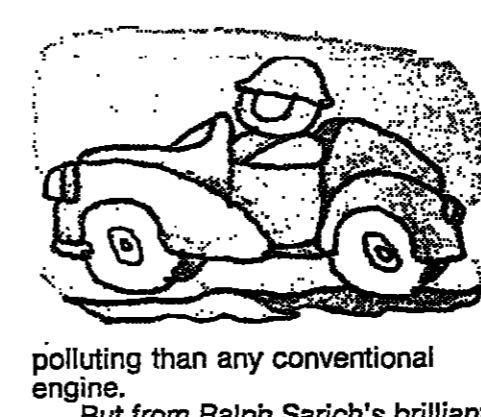
To find it, and produce it, we estimate will cost something like \$600 million dollars.

It is no business for the faint-hearted.

### The Sarich Orbital Engine.

The Sarich orbital engine has caught the imagination of the world.

It promises to be lighter, more powerful and probably less



polluting than any conventional engine.

But from Ralph Sarich's brilliant conception to an engine that can be used commercially to power your car, lawn-mower, outboard motor or light aircraft, must come a lot of hard slog.

### Hard, expensive slog.

It may take years, and millions of dollars, to prove whether the engine is a viable proposition.

BHP is backing the research.

Size isn't everything. But it helps.

### The Presto Can.

It's ludicrously simple. Instead of a pull-out rip-top can we've invented a push-in, press-button Presto can.

Two buttons to push do away with the ring.

And also do away with the litter and safety problem that discarded rip-tops have caused.

You'll be seeing the Presto can soon.

And so will the people of Japan, where one of the world's top three packaging manufacturers has bought the rights.

It's a too-rare example of an Australian company exporting an idea.

### The HBS Building System.

A system that will actually lower the cost of a building, while improving its quality.

The first house using it is already built.

It's on Sydney's North Shore. And it took just six days to complete, including landscaping.

When we started building, we told the milkman we'd need him in a week.

He didn't believe us.

He does now.

### Turbo Ships.

We make steel at Newcastle, Whyalla and Port Kembla. It's used all around Australia's coastline.

Getting our steel to the people who are going to use it is a very expensive business.

Now we've got two radically new ships to help us lower that cost.

Iron Monarch and Iron Duke.

Each is powered by a heavy duty industrial gas turbine. That's a world first for merchant shipping.

And it means they can use less lubricating oil.

And run on a low cost fuel made from BHP's Bass Strait crude oil.

But efficiency at sea doesn't help much if a ship spends a great deal of its time in port.

So we've designed special containers to carry our full range of steel products.

And made our ships roll-on, roll-off.

Now they can be unloaded, loaded, and back at sea again in a day. What it adds up to is a faster service.

On regular schedules.

And keeping costs down for our customers.

It cost us \$31 million for the ships and port facilities that go with them.

Our customers would consider that a bargain.

### A Summary.

BHP, as you know, is big.

But what we've hoped to demonstrate here is that size is not the only measure of a company.

That it's what a company does with its size that counts.

True, practically everything mentioned above could not even have been attempted by a company much smaller than BHP.

Which is what makes our position unique.

And our responsibility.

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J. G. Wilson

Australia is the world's largest island and smallest continent. It is made up of six states, and the Northern Territory and the Canberra capital term. William Guy looks at each of these greatly differing regions in turn, and at their past and present achievements

### Western Australia

"Relax in a State of excitement", the current slogan of the Western Australia tourist bureau says, and, indeed, Western Australia's development since the Second World War has in many ways been the most exciting of all six Australian states.

It was the mineral boom of the 1960s that established Western Australia as perhaps the most dynamic area of the continent. That boom began insipidly enough with a decision of the Federal Government in 1960 to lift a long-standing embargo on the export of iron ore.

The stimulus this gave to exploration and survey led to the discovery in Western Australia of, literally, mountains of iron ore with thousands of millions of tons in reserves. The Japanese economic miracle, which at that

time was just beginning to build up its momentum, created a ready-made market for the iron ore.

With the aid of British and American capital a whole series of mining towns grew quickly in the Mount Goldsworthy, Mount Tom Price and Mount Newman areas.

Railways, roads and port facilities were quickly provided to service the mining enterprises, and migrant workers, lured by high wages, flocked to what was once a wilderness to live in isolated but air-conditioned comfort.

After iron ore came the nickel discoveries of the late 1960s. Australia's first successful nickel mine began production at Kambalda. Then 1968 saw the Poseidon phenomenon. The Poseidon

company announced the discovery of significant nickel deposits at Windarra, not far from Kalgoorlie.

Within a few months than 32 million acres of Poseidon shares had arable land, and its annual for long traded at less than wheat harvest, for instance, a dollar, soared to \$4280 in about 100 million bushels. The wildest frenzy ever to affect the Australian share market. The inevitable trap opened: the bubble burst and Poseidon shares plunged almost as fast as they had risen until now they sell at about 57.

This should not obscure the fact that development of the Windarra project has proceeded steadily and substantial production is scheduled to start within about a year.

Minerals have been the most dramatic section of the Western Australian story, but steady progress has also been made in farming. Mechanization and improved

methods of fertilization and pest control have opened up vast new lands.

The state now has more

land's production by value comes from its secondary industries. Most manufacturing

—general engineering, motor assembly, paper making and chemicals, for instance—is carried out in the Brisbane area.

But still the holidaymakers pour in—and there is ample accommodation for them. The Gold Coast can comfortably house 160,000 visitors at any one time.

The value of tourism to Queensland's expanding economy was acknowledged by the State Government in 1972 by the upgrading of the tourism portfolio.

A benevolent nature has provided Queensland with a series of beautiful scenic features on which to base a flourishing tourist trade.

Chief among these is the Great Barrier Reef.

Queensland ranks second in size (1,727,000 sq km) and third in population (1,900,000) of the Australian states. Tourism may provide some of the best fishing in the world and a string of tropical island resorts are proving an international attraction.

In the "Gold Coast", south of Brisbane, Queensland's largest and most popular tourist playground. This 21-mile stretch of beachland pleasure offers first-class facilities for surfing, water-skiing, cruising and fishing.

In the decade to 1972 an estimated \$200m was pumped into the Gold Coast for building development.

Queensland receives most of the imports from overseas.

The development of

Queensland, as in most areas of the world, has not been achieved without conflict of interests. Great controversy flared a few years ago over plans for oil drilling near the Great Barrier Reef.

Conservationists feared the oil operations could damage one of the world's great natural wonders and their protests were sufficient to stall the proposal. Indeed, Queensland is so richly endowed as to be able both to preserve its beauty and sustain its prosperity.

About half of Queens-

### Tasmania

Tasmania's nickname, "the blessed Tasmania", is the clue to its unique among qualities in having a power system based on hydroelectricities. But in 1971 a power station was added to the system. Cheap power is available and is an asset mineral extraction

which is of growing importance on the island.

Hobart, the state's capital, is served by a greatest hydro scheme. In Australia's chief industry is mining, but it also has

Tasmania is the smallest of the Australian states both in area (68,000 sq km) and in population (400,000). It is an island of great scenic beauty that has enabled it to establish a tourist industry of increasing importance.

High rainfall, up to an annual 142in at Lake Margaret, has clothed the island in an abundance of forest. Land clearance and bush fires have taken their toll; even so, an estimated 46 per cent of the state's total area is still under forest in June, 1971, according to the Forestry Commission.

The forests feed many factories producing plywood, hardboard, wood chips and wood pulp. And Australia's only newspaper manufacturer is established at Boyer on the Derwent river. Good rainfall has also received some of the

incorrigible rainfall in Britain, the worst of which were sent to Port Arthur jail in 50th

Hobart. The ruling Party Park is more English elms and cedars. Tasmania is the most English of the Australian states.

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independence, of freedom. Land clearance and bush fires have taken their toll; even so, an estimated 46 per cent of the state's total area is still under forest in June, 1971, according to the Forestry Commission.

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Along 1,000 miles line the only permanent deep-water port for use at Darwin, the town and the Territorial administrative centre.

Stock raising, timbering and fishing are the chief economic factors although a significant industry is now being developed around Alice Springs, the main inland town.

Most of the Territory within the world's most well-marked wet and dry seasons. The climate makes life uncomfortable, but the government offers tax incentives and other allowances to encourage migration of its economic resources.

The Northern Territory has had a chequered administrative history. It was first incorporated in the colony of New South Wales; 30 years later in 1863 it was taken over by South Australia; finally it became the direct administrative responsibility of the Federal Government in 1911.

The Territory is vast in area (1,347,000 sq km) and in population (51,000).

It has the highest proportion of Aborigines to whites of anywhere in Australia. Few Aborigines now live outside settled areas, but a large amount of reserved land has been provided to benefit the Aborigines with the product of its economic resources.

Sydney is the largest manufacturing centre, but there are numerous other important industrial hubs. Wollongong, for example, is one of the fastest growing cities in Australia. Good supplies of high-grade coking coal near its steelworks at Port Kembla which have an annual output of five million tonnes.

Newcastle, at the mouth of the Hunter river, is another city of coal and steel. It produces a third of the iron-steel made in Australia and is also important for its textiles, chemicals and glass.

The second largest city in New South Wales, Newcastle, serves as the port for the rich Hunter Valley district which is celebrated for its fine wines.

Much of the state's industrial advance has been powered by the Snowy Mountains hydroelectric and irrigation project which was launched in 1949 in southeastern New South Wales.

Expenditure on the scheme amounted to \$A750m by June, 1970—just 200 years after Captain Cook discovered New South Wales.

Besides the Civil Service, the development of Canberra dates effectively from the opening of the Federal Parliament there in 1927. It is

The Australian Capital Territory is in essence the city of Canberra, the federal capital. The Territory, occupying only 2,432 sq km, was detached from New South Wales as the seat for the Federal Government in 1911.

The development of Canberra dates effectively from the opening of the Federal Parliament there in 1927. It is

now a city of about people. Its design strict principles of planning. Many say it is beautiful; as many believe it is aesthetically sterile.

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### Victoria

Anthony Trollope, who spent two years visiting the Australian colonies, wrote in 1872:

"Melbourne is the undoubted capital, not only of Victoria, but of all Australia." One hundred years later—despite the greater growth of Sydney and the establishment of the national capital at Canberra—Melbournians still agree wholeheartedly with Trollope.

The novelist had been astounded by the speed with which Melbourne became a banking and commercial centre, Melbourne is unrivalled in Australasia. Many enterprises, though not located in Victoria, are directed and financed from Melbourne.

These include Australia's biggest concern, the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, which employs about 60,000 people in a range of activities that takes in steelmaking, shipbuilding, mining and shipping, the BHP company not only spans the continent but is increasingly venturing into overseas developments.

Commerce may rule in Melbourne, but culture also gets a chance. The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra won high praise on an American tour. The city claims to offer the best encouragement to the new schools of Australian playwrights, and a fine new arts centre has been built near the city centre.

To prevent an over-concentration of population, the State Government is now well advanced with plans for what might be called a satellite capital—a city of 250,000 about 40 miles east of Adelaide.

The city will be called Monarto—and its creators promise that it will be the most beautiful urban scene in Australia. South Australia is aiming at another "first".

A major petrochemical industry has been quickly developed since the discovery of the sixties of the Bass Strait oilfields which contain the bulk of Australia's known reserves of crude oil. In all, 80 per cent by value of the state's secondary industrial output is derived from the Melbourne metropolitan area. But the rural sector, of course, is also a vital element of Victoria's progress.

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That prosperity, however, does not rest on any single prop; it is broadly based.

The Melbourne-Geelong area is, for a start, the major oil-producing centre of Australia; a new arts centre has been built near the city centre.

Sport? Well, Victoria won the Sheffield Shield cricket honours in the season just finished. That is something they say for the traditional "enemy"—New South Wales—to choke on.

The body-building plant is concentrated there. The production of home appliances, rubber goods, and plastics has also greatly expanded in the past quarter of a century.

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## RM BUT HOPEFUL

statement which Mr Callaghan made in Luxembourg yesterday was an extremely important even historic. For what he says will determine one or the other whether Britain remains a member of the "Common Community". That question cannot be answered yet. Mr Callaghan has, in a very interesting way, made it clear that the Labour Government wants the European Community to give a positive response so that the answer can be "yes". In short, risen to the temptation taking the constructive and communautaire in which the Foreign Secretary set out the British request changes in the Community, to make it reflects a sudden profound change of heart in the approach to Europe. Only the speech contrasts edily in tone from Mr Callaghan's opening statement on June 1. But that it must be remembered, was a deliberately massive forty, designed not to show the party at home he meant business, but to make the Community think there was, in fact, serious about integration.

Reality, the change is not so sharp as it appears. Labour has never been anti-Europe, or so its leaders have professed enough. It remained incised, as the election manifested, that "Britain is a pean nation, and a Labour in would always seek a wider integration between the European peoples". Labour's objectives were to what were dubbed "Tory terms". What has changed in the ninety odd days the Government has been in is that Labour's own conditions have been brought into focus, without the colour prejudice which opposition only gave them; and that, in process, the Community and regulations have been far less daunting than they really appeared. And the Labour wanted rather to realize

enough to accept the Community's own system, even with the budget, that changes are feasible.

Though none of it may be easy, the negotiation sought in our budget contribution is certain to be most difficult. This, after all, involves hard cash. It also reopens one of the hardest fought issues in the Community: the original six members' thought was settled. However, it must be noted here that the issue would have been reopened in any case, whether a Labour or a Conservative Government was in charge. It would have had to be reopened because no British government could accept the drain on its resources which our contribution, on present estimates, looks like reaching. All that has happened is that under Labour, the matter has come up earlier. The French agreement that it must be considered is a positive response to this fact.

Mr Callaghan's forecasts suggest that Britain's net contribution would be of the order of 300-350 million units of account (ie dollars) in 1975 rising to 700-800 million in 1980, a net contribution, it is suggested, of 3,500 million in the period 1974-80. These figures, no doubt, will be disputed in the Community. But as Mr Callaghan said, he is not asking for the precise figures to be agreed, simply an order of magnitude. It would be hard to devise any set of assumptions which show Britain not to be a heavy contributor.

Members of the Community may with considerable justice accuse Britain in general and the Labour Party in particular of being somewhat unreliable on European matters. But they should realize that so far as the budget is concerned, even the most convinced and determined Europeans believe that a more equitable arrangement for Britain is essential. On that, the good Europeans join hands with the bad. This will be the crucial test for the Labour Party, and for the country as a whole.

## ANGED FACTS, BUT UNCHANGED POLICY

for the early withdrawal of Ulstermen from Northern Ireland did not encourage what was on the front benches in emergency debate, and not encouragement from the benches. Any such move would be a betrayal of the people of Northern Ireland, for whose safety the United Kingdom Government is ultimately responsible, and there is probability that it would be liable to civil war in Ireland, would not leave British unscarred. These considerations of honour and interest are for the time being to stifle popular demand as there is no policy of scuttle. Whether respects the events of the past weeks have left the Ulstermen at Westminster in the balance, and not to admit that the situation possibilities in Northern Ireland have been radically changed by these events; while they are willing to admit his requires any radicalism of policy. But this continuity is sustained by another try, and it is right to do so. There was general agreement in the debate that this time Ulstermen should be encouraged to work something out between themselves with less prompting, at any rate at first from here. Some of them claim that if left alone they can come to terms with each other. Let them try.

But the merits of a power-sharing arrangement still cause the front benches at Westminster to overrate its chances. It is surely evident now that there is very little likelihood, and in the immediate future no likelihood, of the Protestant community accepting Simmingsdale's "Irish dimension" as part of the power-sharing bargain. And can it be supposed that the representatives of the Roman Catholic community, having been offered that before, will now do business with it?

Perhaps it was because of these doubts that both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition were prepared to peer for a moment beyond the point at which power-sharing fails to be established for the second time. Mr Heath said that if a majority in the major community were to follow the movement which organized the general strike, "they would have broken with the union". Mr Wilson said that Northern Ireland representatives do not have the right to ask of their fellow-citizens in the United Kingdom indefinite and unlimited continuation of responsibility for security without the power to ensure that the political conditions there are conducive to proper security. That, interestingly enough, was the justification used by Mr Callaghan for leaning on the Stormont Government when troops were first deployed in aid of the civil power in 1969.

If the United Kingdom Parliament and Government sends the soldiers in, then they must have final control over the political context in which the soldiers have to do their duty. . . If that final control is denied to the Parliament and Government of the United Kingdom by the political representatives of the Northern Ireland people, then the soldiers must be brought out. That appears to be the argument. Neither Mr Heath nor Mr Wilson was ready at this stage to dwell on the risks and difficulties of the kind of disengagement there envisaged. But it is a possible progression which must be placed before the minds of Ulstermen as they stake out their political positions in the coming months.

### mentary drafting

By Henry E. Markson  
Sir, We waited hopefully, but so far, for a pen more eloquent than mine to second Sir Desmond's call for greater clarity in parliamentary drafting (May 20). In venturing the courtesy of your to add my wholehearted to his underlying theme, particularly emphasising the of delegated legislation, on in Sir Desmond's touchstone.

s and obscures stemming nuclear statutory drafting, because of repressive legislation, otherwise, certainly creates enough, but at least there safeguards of preliminary and possible parliamentary before enactment. A more in, and in the long-term, dangerous threat is that safeguards are generally not except in a much more sense, eg the so-called procedure, in relation to legislation, which can proliferate alarmingly and overwhelm us before the turn of the century.

ated legislation has, of previously attracted considerable scrutiny, parliament otherwise, but it must be of renewed and increasing that there should now be a up-to-date examination preparation and control of legislation, and the form of positive effective checks and contemporary legal requirements.

In instances abound. One example is the counter-inflation on control of business in 1972 and 1973. Ordinance

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has gained enormously from their experience, maturity and enthusiasm. If however a proper "professional" institute were to be established, demanding a three or five-year apprenticeship, the mid-career entrant would be effectively deterred. In the present circumstances, with the very increase in the available resources for rescue archaeology, the mid-career entrant might be made especially welcome.

Secondly archaeology, as it is at present evolving, has three streams: the amateur archaeologist, the academic archaeologist, and the digging archaeologist. At present there is a fine interchange between all three streams, and it is in the interests of the public and those called upon to interpret the sub-surface legislation. There is an urgent need for an all-party consideration of these issues before the parliamentary legislative floodgates are forced open beyond repair.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY E. MARKSON.  
20 Hogarth Place,  
Kensington, SW3.  
May 30.

### Future of archaeology

From Mr Andrew Sellick  
Sir, The letter from the Director of the Council for British Archaeology on the proposed Institute for Professional Archaeologists must not be allowed to go unanswered. Already the proposals are causing widespread disquiet among archaeologists.

In the first place archaeology is not, of course, a profession: it is a vocation. Thus many of the best archaeologists have only heard the call in amateur and archaeology

in 1972 and 1973. Ordinance

certifying for any sector seems to be going largely to Det. Insp. Verney, the Norwegian classification society, although Lloyd's Register of Shipping and other internationally recognized societies are ready to undertake it.

The position is as follows: Certification of structures for which the British Government is responsible is in the hands of the Department of Energy. No certifying authorities have yet been appointed by the classification societies (which on request independently assess the design and survey the building of these offshore structures) able to advise owners as to whether they meet the required governmental standards. It is likely that the major such societies will in due course be appointed certifying authorities and Lloyd's Register of Shipping, has among others, cooperated with the Department of Energy in the evolution of the relevant regulations.

Finally, because archaeology is a vocation, many of the foremost practitioners from Schliemann down to them, do not practise it full-time. Yet the necessary concomitant to a professional institute is restrictive legislation, and one of the first tasks of the new professional institute would be to lobby the government to outlaw amateur archaeologists and turn them into the illicit treasure hunters which abound in those countries which have such restrictive legislation as a whole will suffer.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW SELLICK,  
Editor, "Current Archaeology",  
9 Nassington Road, NW3.  
June 1.

It means that the Lisbon coup has profoundly changed the odds in Salisbury and that neither Prime Minister Smith nor Bishop Muzorewa has kept in touch with the post-Lisbon government in African opinion. Despite the auguries and hopes the proposed agreement was almost irrelevant in its modesty.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Need for patience in Northern Ireland

From Lord Justice Scarman

Sir, Being a judge, I must keep silent on policy. But, as one with experience of fact-finding in Northern Ireland, I would respectfully recommend caution to those who may feel induced by the current tragedy to make public pronouncements about the state of affairs in a part of the United Kingdom without having the advantage of personal knowledge of it.

Those of us who have been privileged to work with the people of Northern Ireland, are deeply distressed by the lack of warmth apparent in almost all public utterances on this side of the water: we, who have been with them, know their worth: they deserve to be cherished, even when we think they can also be criticized.

Perhaps I may be permitted to sound one note of hope. The "two communities" can live together: what is needed is statesmanship. Instant remedies are likely to do devastating harm.

Yours sincerely,  
LESLIE SCARMAN,  
The Old Hall,  
Outram,  
Bridgnorth, Salop.  
June 1.

From Mr Brian McK. McGuigan  
Sir, Most of the Rev Jim Stewart's letter (The Times, June 1) expresses personal opinions upon the recent events in Ireland upon which I do not propose to comment here. One section, however, does cause me a visit to London by delegation (of which I was one) appointed by an ad hoc group hurriedly summoned during our recent political

"strike". The brief of the delegation was to seek to avert a complete breakdown in essential services such as electricity and gas.

I cannot agree that a number of MPs "literally insulted the deputation". In addition to the courtesy shown by Mr Jeremy Thorpe, Mr David James, MP, Secretary of the Conservative Committee on Northern Ireland was most courteous and helpful. Among other kindnesses, he arranged a meeting with Cardinal Heenan's auxiliary Bishop Mahon. Mr Ron Hayward, Secretary of the British Labour Party, spent a considerable length of time with the delegation and actively participated in putting us in touch with MPs and others. Mr Merlyn Rees at the height of the crisis—gave the delegation 45 minutes of his time.

As indicated above, our delegation went to London in a great hurry yet very short notice. It would be reasonable to expect busy MPs to drop everything which, for example, in the case of Mr Peart, would have demanded a return to London, to meet an unheralded group however important we thought our message to be.

Yours truly,  
B. M. MCGUIGAN,  
112 Malone Road, Belfast.  
June 3.

From Mr David Liddell  
Sir, There is nothing new in Ulster nationalism. It is the failure of government to appreciate the strength of this ancient force which has been the tragedy in Ulster. Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LIDDELL,  
62 Widney Road, Knowle,  
Warwickshire.  
June 1.

### The thinking behind a hunger strike

From Lord Perth

Sir, Should the Price sisters serve their prison sentence in England? Instinct says "Yes". Reason and conscience are not so sure.

Recent interviews with their father reveal something of the wrong thinking behind their hunger strike: martyrdom for the cause of Ireland. Simmingsdale has weakened support for the IRA, the sisters' death would surely revive its flagging strength, lead to further bloodshed and make the ultimate settlement more difficult.

There is no question of their release or of their not serving their prison term for the crimes committed in England. But why not in Ulster—a part of the United Kingdom? Is the security factor really overwhelming? Is it weak to deny the sisters and the IRA the final victory of martyrdom? Out of weakness comes forth strength.

PERTH  
House of Lord, SW1  
June 2.

From Mr Michael Longley  
Sir, The British Government has been warned by the IRA against the "murder" of the Price sisters. "Murder" is defined in the Oxford English Dictionary quite objectively as the "unlawful killing of person with malice aforethought", and no recent judgment has changed that definition.

So far as the Price sisters are concerned no unlawful killing is contemplated and there is no malice aforethought. Food and sustenance for their survival are provided for these girls, and will continue to be provided, whilst they serve their sentences—sentences which, little more than a decade ago, would probably have resulted in their being hanged.

The sisters were themselves responsible for foul casualty in the City of London, with the aim of indiscriminate murder of quite innocent persons. But for good fortune there would here have been both unlawful killing on a large scale as a result of the deliberate malice aforethought. Do our sisters really think that the British speaks for himself alone, or for the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland or for the Church of Rome itself? Yours sincerely,

IAN MCKITTRICK,  
68 Magdalen Road,  
Exeter.  
June 3.

From Mr Ian McKittrick

Sir, The Home Secretary was careful to set out for the benefit of the public the reasons for his refusal to accede to the Price sisters' request. Cardinal Conway disagrees with that decision.

It would seem that he in turn has a duty to make public the reasons for his conclusion. The public should have an opportunity to judge whether Cardinal Conway's thinking is moral or political and whether he speaks for himself alone, or for the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland or for the Church of Rome itself.

Yours sincerely,

IAN MCKITTRICK,  
68 Magdalen Road,  
Exeter.  
June 3.

Certification of oil rigs

From Mr C. M. Glover

Sir, With reference to the report on page 3 of yesterday's issue (May 29), "Drilling Interests Clash Over Safety Standards", a false impression may be left with your readers in regard to the certification of offshore structures and the position of Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

The report states: "The job of certifying for any sector seems to be going largely to Det. Insp. Verney, the Norwegian classification society, although Lloyd's Register of Shipping and other internationally recognized societies are ready to undertake it."

The position is as follows: Certification of structures for which the British Government is responsible is in the hands of the Department of Energy. No certifying authorities have yet been appointed by the classification societies (which on request independently assess the design and survey the building of these offshore structures) able to advise owners as to whether they meet the required governmental standards. It is likely that the major such societies will in due course be appointed certifying authorities and Lloyd's Register of Shipping, has among others, cooperated with the Department of Energy in the evolution of the relevant regulations.

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Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW SELLICK,  
Editor, "Current Archaeology",  
9 Nassington Road, NW3.  
June 1.

### Letters to the editor

### The reform of company law

From Lord Shaucross

Sir, When put out by Governments, "Green Papers" are I believe intended to invite discussion. The recent report by a Working Group of a Labour Party Sub-Committee on the reform of company law although describing itself as a Green Paper is not—fortunately—one in any governmental sense. On the assumption, however, that public discussion of socialist pronouncements is not yet completely excluded, I would venture to make a comment on it.

In its foreword it is said that the document "opens up a number of exciting possibilities for socialism". Indeed, not only for socialism. One is that in future working groups of sub-committees of political parties will do a little more work in researching their subjects and in considering their conclusions.

Certainly those passages of the document which deal with the City Panel disclose a complete lack of understanding of their purposes, for which the panel was established and of the nature of its work—although it is true that on page 33 the "working group of the sub-committee" does make a glancing reference to the fundamental function of the panel which is to ensure that shareholders, in bid situations receive equitable treatment.

The document refers to "several abuses in take-over operations . . . in recent months" but specifies only three, and then only in general terms: insider trading, holding of shares in nominees names, and warehousing. Apart from the fact that these "abuses" are only of peripheral relevance to the primary function of the panel, they arise from deficiencies in Company Law (about which Mr Wilson's administration in 1964-70 knew a lot, but did nothing) and not from any shortcomings of the City Panel. Indeed the City Panel in a memorandum presented to the Department of Trade and Industry in 1973 dealt with all these "abuses" and made firm recommendations in regard to them.

The whole document seems to be obsessed with the question of "insider trading" and certainly this, although less prevalent or significant is. Like corruption in party and public affairs, always good for a headline. But the "working group of the sub-committee" criticizes the City Panel for its lack of "investigating and crusading zeal" as a basic weakness of the panel in connexion with insider trading. It cites in support of this the Timpson case, suggesting that the panel was pushed into an investigation of this by Dr John Gilbert, MP, a member of the "working group of the sub-committee" which gives him this pat on the back.

It is quite untrue that the City

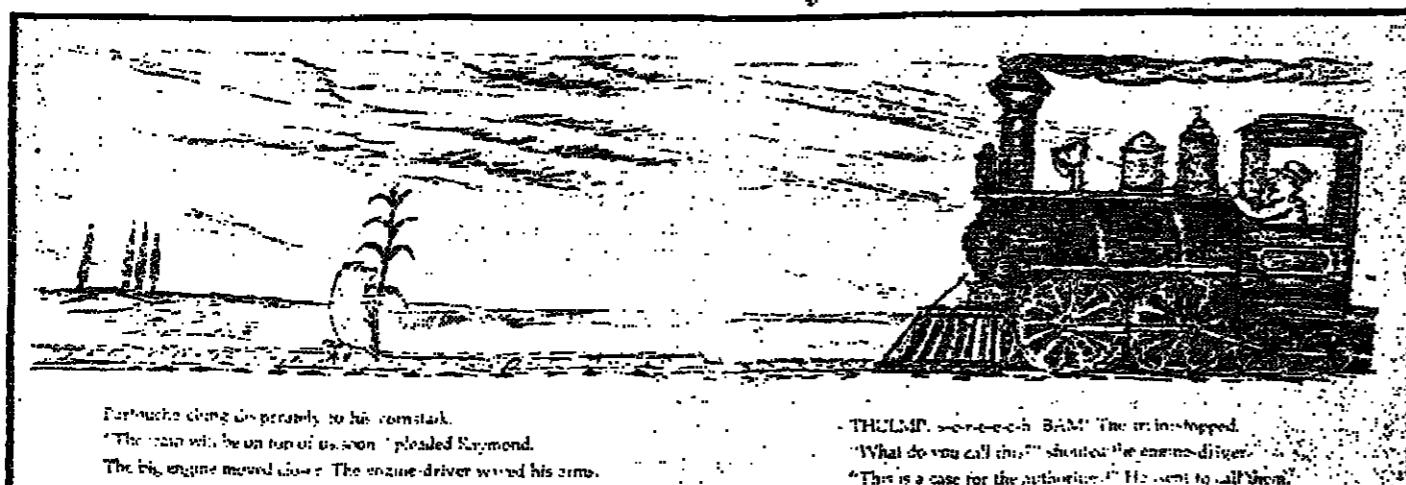
Panel was reluctant to pursue an investigation into this case: the panel had in fact commenced its own enquiries into the matter sometime before Dr Gilbert wrote to me and had decided to ask the Stock Exchange to investigate and report. It is true that it was, as the document says, some six months before the panel announced its conclusions but no one with the slightest knowledge of what these enquiries involve would be surprised at this.

The panel's socialist critics would do well to compare the six months taken by the panel with the time taken by the statutory Securities and Exchange Commission in the Douglas Aircraft case, where preliminary findings have recently been announced in respect of dealings which took place six years ago. It might be compared, too, with enquiries into alleged corruption in the North East.

As for the three "abuses" themselves, it is to be added that the panel firmly recommended the Department of Trade and Industry that an "insider" dealing could not properly be policed by a voluntary body such as the panel and advised that it should be brought into the ambit of the criminal law which Mr Heath's administration promptly agreed to do. The panel also recommended a drastic lowering of the "threshold" for disclosure of large holdings thus encouraging an abuse of the law relating to shares. The panel pointed out that the main problem in "warehousing" arises from the difficulties of definition, a difficulty hardly solved by the "working group of the sub-committee". The panel has in new rules to be published this week at least made an attempt to meet it.

All in all the document is so infused with prejudice and so deficient in informed and practical knowledge of the working of the panel and of the City generally that the sensible recommendations (and there are some) are themselves suspect. For instance

## Children's favourites that have spanned a century



Partouche along un-proudly to his comrade.  
"The train will be on top of us soon," pleaded Raymond.  
The big engine moved closer. The engine-driver waved his arms.

THE END. "Woo-oo-oo BAM!" The train stopped.  
"What do you call this?" shouted the engine-driver.  
"This is a case for the authorities!" He went to tell them.

From Ben Shecter's *Partouche Plants a Seed* (Piccolo, 25p)—

*the happiest of the season's picture books in paperback, telling of the triumph of a pig and a fieldmouse against what looks like the whole of the French railway authorities.*

Not even the kindest of children's book reviewers (and kindness is one of their signal virtues) could make very large claims for the new books that 1974 has so far brought in. Sheer force of contrast, therefore, helps to make the season's new paperbacks seem a particularly outstanding bunch.

The head of any list must come two books which share the same publisher—Puffin Books—and the same date of original publication—1882—but are otherwise as different from each other as plenta and thin biscuits.

The first is Carlo Collodi's *Pinnocchio* (30p), in a translation by an Australian, E. Harden, with pictures by Gioia Fiamenghi, an edition which must immediately rank as the most attractive English version in print.

The second—a much bolder enterprise—is the first paperback edition of Richard Jefferies' "story of a boy": *Bevis* (45p). The text, which was first published as a three-decker novel, has here been "slightly abridged" by Brian Jackson, but the minor surgery which he has carried out is surely justified if it helps to bring to a wider readership this long, intense, marvellous celebration of a childhood that, in England anyway, may never again be possible. It is hardly a coincidence either, that its publication should fall alongside that of the eighth reprinting of Puffin's edition of *Swallows and Amazons*, 35p.

Aside from these, especially welcome offerings, the following new paperbacks stand out as particularly noteworthy in an altogether enjoyable season:

Picture books. Brockhampton Press is the latest publisher to start a picture book programme in paperback; its new "Colour Knights" series, coming in from its hardback list, is well worth a visit. Roger Durbin's *The House of Four Seasons*, a book about colours, and Benjamin Elkin's *Six Foolish Fishermen*, a counting joke notably illustrated by Katherine Evans (30p

each). From Puffin, two highly successful picture books are *The Fat Cat* (25p), a Danish folktale on the evilness of cats, retold by Jack Kent, and Eric Carle's *The Very Hungry Caterpillar* (30p), that famous book where you actually seem to see the creature eating his way through the pages. Two original stories by Oliver Postgate: *Bagpuss in the Sun* and *Bagpuss on a Rainy Day* (Picture Lions, 35p each) offer great scope for storytellers, even though Peter Firmin's teeming illustrations need a bigger page size to spread themselves.

Stories for younger readers. Joan Aiken's *The Bread Bin* (BBC, 30p) is the latest of her stories about Arabel's crazy raven, Mortimer, who brings calamity upon the family after whizzing round a multi-storey car park on a roller skate. It had its first hearing on the BBC's *Jackanory* programme, which was also the source of Clement Freud's *Grumble* (Puffin, 25p), a gastronomic guide for children with irresponsible parents.

The anarchic element in stories like these gives them a verve which is much harder to obtain through straight or fairly straight, realism. Maria Gripe, a Swedish writer (who has recently won the Hans Christian Andersen medal for authorship) slides into the kind of trying whimsicalities in her child studies *Josephine, Hugo and Josephine* and *Hugo*, Piccolo, 25p each), whereas Catherine Storr in *Lucy and Lucy* (Ruskin, 1s) shows a much sharper ear for dialogue and a greater willingness to allow exceptional adventure than an unexceptional chili (Armadillo Lions, 25p each). A girl called Lucy is also at the centre of Jane Gardam's collection of tales *A Few Fair Dux* (Puffin 25p), one of those books which linger on the borderline between being for and about children.

Miss Gardam is far less concerned with her audience than most of the writers previously noted (and far staider in her storytelling than swashbuckling, blood-and-

thunder Mr Roald Dahl in *Fantastic Mr Fox*—Puffin 20p—the other book to be recommended here) but few children's books in recent years have shown so much precision of observation and such an individual sense of humour.

Books for older children. Australia dominates stories of everyday affairs with more straightforward tales of boys overcoming phobias: one about heights in Christopher Mattingley's *Windmill* at Maggie Creek and one about a fierce Tery neighbour in Ivan Southall's *Over the Top Knight*, 25p each). Southall's *Just Puffin*, 25p) presents a longer and altogether more searching examination of one boy pitted not only against a township of boys but also against a mass of tradition.

Among stories set in the past, two that stand out are Sid Fleischman's *Jingo Djingo* and Leon Garfield's *The Strange Affair of Adelaide Harris* (Puffin 25p each), not for reasons that have much to do with "history" but because of their authors' spectacular ability to wring jokes out of the most unpromising situations. Far closer to our customary notions of what an historical story should be are Barbara Willard's *The Lark and the Laurel* and *The Sprig of Broom* (Puffin 25p and 30p), the first two volumes of her "Forest Novels"—a continuing saga about a Sussex family in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Finally in this breathless roundup, two idiosyncratic tales that share nothing more than a sombre air of mystery: Ursula Le Guin's *The Tombs of Atuan* (Puffin 25p), a claustrophobic sequel to her fantasy *The Wizard of Earthsea*, and William Mayne's *4 Game of Dark* (Puffin 25p), tense reflex of our age of anxiety that seems to stand vastly further away from the bright world of Bevis than a mere 90 years.

Brian Alderson

The late President Kennedy probably did scientific research a disservice when he set out to put a man on the moon within a decade. The success of his Apollo programme was seen by most of the world as proof that any scientific problem could be solved if only enough money were made available.

This belief is still current in the United States, where President Nixon has set out to "conquer" cancer, and on the side of the Atlanta official Government thinking is along the lines suggested by Lord Northesk, with emphasis on research projects of immediate practical value to the community.

Perhaps the Apollo approach may work for technological problems: it had little relevance for medical research. Despite enormous advances made already this century, there is still so much to discover about the working of living organisms that it is futile to expect that every biological question can be answered in our present state of knowledge. It is indeed probably wasteful of effort to look for a cure rather than to continue the steady acquisition of basic understanding of a disease. This is well illustrated by the current gaps in our understanding of arthritis, the subject of this week's campaign by the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council.

About six million people in Britain suffer from some form of pain or stiffness in and around their joints. At the last count doctors could list nearly 200 distinct diseases which can cause arthritis—but in practice only a handful of these account for almost all the cases. Despite years of research here and in other countries, the fundamental causes of these various types of arthritis remain elusive.

By far the most common form of joint disease is osteoarthritis, in which the damage is caused by repeated wear and tear on aging bone and cartilage. The smooth, white cartilaginous covering of the joint surfaces becomes worn and

## There are no short cuts to conquering arthritis

pitted, and movement of the joints causes painful grating. As the underlying bone becomes involved outgrowths of new bone appear, giving the joints their characteristic bumpy appearance.

The outlook for patients with this type of arthritis has enormously improved in recent years since the development of artificial joints that can replace worn out hips and knees; but millions of people who do not need joint replacement still find their activity restricted by milder forms of the disease.

The insolvable mystery of osteoarthritis is its cause. Only a minority of middle-aged people are severely affected, and no one yet knows why the disease strikes in an apparently random way. It is known that joints damaged by accidental or sports injuries are more susceptible to arthritis; so are those in persons who are overweight. Some occupations are hazardous—fishermen who head heavy footballs and fishporters who balance baskets on their backs both tend to get arthritis in their necks in later life.

Factors like these are not enough to account for the wide differences found in the severity of arthritis, however. One recent new approach to the problem has been collaboration between doctors and engineers. Research units in London, Leeds, and Glasgow are studying human and animal joints in the hope of finding the factor that starts the degeneration of cartilage at the root of the condition.

One possibility is a defect in the lubricating qualities of the joint fluid; another is a chemical change in the cartilage.

The second most common joint disease, rheumatoid arthritis, affects about half a million people compared with the five million troubled by osteoarthritis. If affects young adults—even children—and in severe cases can cause permanent disablement within a year or two of its onset.

Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic inflammation which primarily affects the

lining membranes of joints, but it damages other organs including valves, blood vessels, and the eye. In recent years, new drugs have improved the outlook for but still the fundamental cause of disease remains an enigma. Some workers believe an infection is responsible; others blame a dietary abnormal response by the body's mechanisms.

The vital importance of unde- causation is shown by the modern treatment for gout. Despite popular belief, the recombination of too much rich-dish and too little exercise is variation from normal in the internal chemistry. This leads to a reduction of crystals of uric acid and so to pain, swelling, and a permanent damage.

Once the details of the chem- were worked out, it became possible to devise a drug treatment that pre- accumulation of the uric acid, suppresses the disease. Since the of this treatment in the 1960s with gout can expect to lead to normal lives, free of the crippling joint disease.

There is every prospect that effective preventive treatment is possible for other forms of arthritis. Their fundamental causes are not those concerned with research of this but it is unrealistic to expect answers quickly, no matter how many and men are found. First, we have to be slow accumulation of the normal function of joint immune systems; and then, with other biological mysteries is someone will need a flash of gen-

Dr Tony  
Our Medical Correspondent

## Crawley, the new town that is almost too successful

Yesterday delegates from 16 countries set off on the seventh annual study tour of British New Towns, organized by the Town and Country Planning Association.

John Young reports on one of the earliest and most successful of the post-war towns.

I grew up with Crawley New Town. Not in it but a few miles away where my family moved in 1948, the year the first land was acquired and building began. As country-bred children we regarded it, snobbishly perhaps, as a bleak sort of place. My parents' generation regretted the despoliation of a pleasant country town, and occasionally wondered what on earth the newcomers did for entertainment.

A quarter of a century later its population has grown from fewer than 10,000 to more than 70,000, spread over 10 "neighbourhoods", with an eleventh under construction. More than 22,000 people work in factories on the industrial estate, and many hundreds more in shops and new offices. With an unemployment rate of about 0.5 per cent, which in effect means more jobs than people to fill them, it is almost, if not quite, the most prosperous town in Britain.

It is no beauty spot, although the attractive High Street has been effectively preserved. Time and maturing trees have softened some of the harshness of the earlier post-war estates, but elsewhere the appearance and density of the houses put the financial pressures placed upon the builders.

"Look around the town and you can almost trace the progress across the country the town has been through," says Mr Kenneth Newall, the council's chief executive.

Not are its values immediately attractive. "We are a very materialistic society," said one long-established resident. "This is a town where Mum and Dad both go to work because they must have the new fridges and the colour telly. So the children are often left very much to themselves."

Boredom among young people has some predictable results. A few nights ago every window in a playing field

## Careers for people who do not want a career

"Getting a job," explained Martin Link, "usually means working for someone else. Never doing what you really want to. Structures and hierarchies—various people with bits of authority. And of course, different financial rewards." His radical views are mildly expressed. "Uncareers," started I suppose, because Ann and her friends wanted something very different.

Ann, Martin's wife, launched "Uncareers" with a fellow student from an orange-painted sideboard which they wheeled into the Union at Birmingham University. This was 1971, and to this odd vehicle was used to peddle information not available from the University's careers service. By June, 100 copies of the first edition of their *Directory of Alternative Work* had been snapped up and quickly followed by a further 2,000.

This was some achievement: Ann's bedsheet was so small she could put together only ten pages at a time. But two years ago st. and Martin moved and "Uncareers"—a room crammed with directory material, anti-cartoons, alternative newspapers and a selection of radical paperbacks—is now part of their ground floor flat next to Edgbaston cricket ground.

The Links deal with more than 3,000 inquiries a year, not from drop-outs, but from people who would be out of the employment system, more than half of them with or about to acquire higher education qualifications. The rest are from a cross-section of people, some having worked for a long time, some still at school. Out of "Uncareers" the Links make nothing but a slight loss, despite cheap methods of travelling and collate while-you-drink parties. And it's consistent with their approach to "Uncareers" that, having accepted a grant from a local trust which last year paid for one person's subsistence, they have refused a repeat offer, believing that writing about up-

to-be described. The introduction to the current issue is more sharply stated than previously: "We do this directory for people who are beginning to reject useless and boring work of jobs which exploit..." The listed projects include village committees for mentally handicapped adults, domestically-run factories, night classes for down-and-out free schools, arts programmes for teenagers, arts play projects for children. All are based on the belief that people should work as equals (no room for a well-paid boss), help each other (no division of "staff" from "clients"), and share their skills (no waster-up versus "professionals").

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Of course, those in work would argue that it is to help a person what is best for him or her own particular should not enter into discussion. But Martin Link argues that university officers can accept a placement from the factories and working behind an aircraft and a building site is for most of more glamorous. Men can often earn baggage-loaders than demanding jobs at work.

Crawley, however, does have its social difficulties. Six offices in a country house overlooking the town, overlooking a lake and rhododendrons. Mr Clarke has been with the new town since the outset, makes an unusually paternalistic private community he helped to build.

"If we were starting again, I might make changes," he concedes. "We didn't foresee the growth in car ownership, which probably would have influenced the town's industrial estate, having everything concentrated in one place. But that much else I'd want to change."

John

Internationally acknowledged to be the finest cigarette in the world.

dunhill The most distinguished tobacco house in the world  
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

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Universities and polytechnics take copies of the directory but some, according to the Links, conveniently file them away. Nor are they convinced that appointments boards can by their very nature be of help.

Margaret





Thinking of  
LONDON OFFICE?  
concerned with  
Telephone:  
01-283 5903

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS



# K reserves dip 36m in May, but signs of strong capital inflows

**ECONOMIC STAFF**  
ain's official reserves  
at a healthy level in  
of enormous trade defi-  
There was a small fall of  
in the reserves in May,  
the sharp rises in the  
two months, according  
to Treasury figures released  
day.

at \$6,920m (£2,885m) con-  
at the May 31 exchange  
they are only a little  
the peak level of \$7,015m  
last June.

provides further evi-  
the overseas capital is  
into Britain on a de-  
cal.

ough the reserves bene-  
from fresh accoups of  
currency borrowing by  
public sector, these were on  
lower scales than in  
months, amounting to  
124m in May.

The \$36m fall in the  
res was calculated after  
ing for these foreign cur-  
loans, the real depletion  
month was \$160m. But  
current account deficit  
been running at between  
\$900m a month and  
deficits are met by draw-  
on the reserves.

would appear that the  
authorities are being  
successful so far in finan-  
the trade deficit from  
al sources.

Bank of England is  
to have bought a few  
in market operations  
last month when it  
reached as high as  
5% against the American  
acy on the foreign ex-  
es. Subsequently, it  
ed back to 2.55%, but  
last night at 3.24007—up  
on the day.

ound's trade-weighted  
devaluation rate  
10 key currencies (from  
ber, 1971, parities) has  
asonably steady between  
and 18.69 per cent.  
eserves have probably

also benefited from the in-  
creased oil company tax pay-  
ments to the oil-producing  
countries. Many of these pay-  
ments are made in sterling, and  
eposits, at least in part, to have been  
ultimately invested in  
London.

The Government bond  
market has remained surpris-  
ingly buoyant in recent weeks,  
and figures released by the  
Stock Exchange yesterday dis-  
closed that in May short-dated  
guts registered their heaviest  
turnover for a considerable  
time.

This lends some credence to  
the view that oil revenues have  
been flowing into the gilt-edged  
market. In addition, it is pos-  
sible that some overseas capital  
investment in North Sea drill-  
ing equipment in Britain may  
also have helped to boost the  
reserves.

### UK RESERVES

The following are the figures  
for the United Kingdom's offi-  
cial reserves at the end of the  
month, issued by the Treasury  
yesterday.

End of	Sterling £m.	\$
1971	6,582	2,526
1972	5,646	2,404
1973	6,739	2,624 +621
May	6,703	2,716 +274
June	6,572	2,532 -385
August	5,516	2,650 -112
September	6,382	2,644 -134
October	6,761	2,772 +379
November	6,646	2,636 -115
December	6,476	2,787 -170
1974		
January	6,138	2,708 -298
February	5,365	2,588 -212
March	5,444	2,691 +478
April	5,956	2,869 +512
May	6,320	2,888 -36

Source: Figures up to March 1974. The reserve ratio of 52.657% in 1971 and from June 1972, up to the period. Gold and BIS valued at their dollar par value.

## Glass crisis threatens food industry

**By Edward Townsend**  
Britain's food and drinks in-  
dustry are almost certain to be  
forced into drastic pro-  
duction cuts, because of a crisis in  
the glass industry which will  
cause a weekly production loss  
of at least 35 million bottles  
and jars by next week.

Deliveries of milk bottles,  
beer, wine and spirit bottles,  
baby food jars and other con-  
tainers are all expected to be  
hit. The soft-drinks industry,  
which increases its demand for  
bottles if a warm summer is  
forecast, could be worst  
affected.

The crisis has been caused by  
a sudden 50 per cent cut in  
supplies of soda ash from the  
U.S. factor at Norwich in  
Norfolk. The plant, affected by  
an overcapacity by some work-  
ers, is the United Kingdom's  
sole producer of soda ash, a  
vital ingredient in glass

Rockware, which makes  
about a third of Britain's glass  
containers, confirmed last night  
that it had begun a 50 per cent  
rounddown in output at its four  
glass-container factories. This  
would be completed "at the  
earliest" by the end of the week.  
Many of the 6,000 workers  
could be laid off.

Rockware and United Glass,  
the other big manufacturer  
which last night estimated that  
it would be losing 15 million  
containers a week in the next  
10 days, are running down  
stocks in a bid to conserve  
existing stocks of soda ash and  
avert costly furnace closures.

An investigation has been set  
up to inquire into the recycling  
of metal containers. If its report  
is favourable the companies con-  
cerned will consider the estab-  
lishment of a new company.

The joint study, which will  
start immediately and is ex-  
pected to last about six months,  
was announced today by the  
Metal Box Company, Europe's  
leading packaging manufac-  
turer, and Barclays, Robinson  
and Co, one of Britain's leading  
companies in the scientific rec-  
ycling of cans, plastic con-  
tainers and other domestic  
refuse.

Source: Figures up to March 1974. The reserve ratio of 52.657% in 1971 and from June 1972, up to the period. Gold and BIS valued at their dollar par value.



Lord Thomson, who celebrates his 80th birthday today, with Mr Kenneth Thomson at yesterday's annual meeting of The Thomson Organisation.

## CBI and union chiefs in talks

**By Malcolm Brown**

Industrial and trade union  
leaders met last night for the  
first of a series of discussions  
on national issues. Main item  
on the agenda was the Govern-  
ment's proposed new concil-  
iation and arbitration service (CAS),  
which is expected to be  
set up within the next six  
weeks.

The Confederation of British  
Industry's employment policy  
committee is to consider the  
proposals today before submit-  
ting its views to the Govern-  
ment.

The TUC has already made it  
clear that it is generally in  
favour of the proposals. Em-  
ployers have reservations.

There is concern that the  
new body, as outlined in the  
Government's discussion paper,  
would take insufficient notice  
of the national interest in  
reaching its recommendations.  
Employers, while they would  
like an independent service, are  
said to be disturbed that the  
present proposals are too loose  
and could leave the door open  
to further inflation. The TUC  
view is that the CAS could  
smash the path of industrial  
relations.

**BANK FIGURES**

The following are the figures  
for eligible liabilities and re-  
serve asset ratios of United  
Kingdom banks released by the  
Bank of England today.

Kingdom residents with the  
clearing banks rose 15.7% to  
May 15, according to figures  
released by the Banking  
Office. Yesterday, accompa-  
nied by a breakdown in the  
quarter suggests that a  
proportion of loans are  
going to manufacturing in-  
dustries.

It is the first evidence of  
a delayed trend, and it appears  
that most of the loans to  
manufacturing com-  
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## Fall in new instalment credit business

By R. W. Shakespeare  
Northern Industrial Correspondent

New instalment credit business was at a lower level in April than in the same month last year, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Industry. There has been a 13 per cent fall between the November-January period and the February-April period, despite continually rising prices.

The finance houses have been particularly badly hit. Lending by them has fallen by 25 per cent between these two periods. They are also in the main victims of the restrictions on hire purchase announced by Mr. Barber at the end of last year and of much tighter credit conditions.

Retailers' sales on instalment credit terms have been less severely affected and were only 2 per cent down in the February-April period on the November-January period. But there was a marked contrast between shops concentrating on durable goods, which suffered a 17 per cent sales drop, and department stores and miscellaneous credit retailers, which actually increased the level of their business.

The credit business figures confirm the impression given by retail sales figures that consumer demand is present is weak. Although this may be related to the after-effects of the three-day week, it could therefore prove temporary. It implies that forecasts of low domestic demand in the autumn leading to higher unemployment, are correct.

### RETAIL SALES AND HP

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and the value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Industry.

	Sales by New credit volume extended 1971 = £m 100
1972	105.8
1972 Q1	102.1
Q2	104.6
Q3	107.2
Q4	109.5
1973	110.7
1973 Q1	111.8
Q2	108.0
Q3	110.5
1974 Q1	112.3
January	110.1
February	109.5
March	110.4
April	108.5*

\* Provisional

## UK group's £1m N Sea order

A £1m order for an oil production platform jacket, deck and seabed-piling has been awarded to Redpath Dorman Long (North Sea) by Gulf Oil of Denmark, on behalf of the Danish Undergrunds Consortium.

The four-legged jacket will be placed in 2,500 ft of water on the Dan Offshore in Danish waters and will be linked to the existing platform on the field by a 100ft steel bridge.

## Merseyside plea for designation as a special development area

By R. W. Shakespeare  
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Government ministers are under renewed pressure to put up economic help for the Merseyside area by designating it as a special development area.

Merseyside has for many years been classified as an ordinary development area, but the North-West Industrial Development Association contends that because of its persistently serious economic and employment problems the area must be given the extra competitive edge that it needs to attract new industrial investment. This, it is argued, could best be done by including it in the special development area category.

Such a move would mean a reversal of the decision taken by the last Conservative Government which rejected the association's representations on behalf of Merseyside.

Now the association has put

its case for this decision to be reconsidered to Mr. Gregor MacKenzie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Industry. It is also enlisting the support of Mersey MP's to press the matter.

The association's officials, led by its director, Mr. Clifford Chapman, have also taken the opportunity to let the new ministerial team responsible for industry and regional development know their views on some other aspects of regional policy.

Industrialists are concerned about what they regard as the extremely low allocation of government advance factory buildings for the north-west region. They say that experience has shown that advance factories are an especially valuable incentive in attracting new industry and employment, but that only 6 per cent of all such factories now approved have been allocated to the region.

Industrial dereliction and obsolescence is also singled out by

the association as a special problem in the North-west.

On EEC regional policies the association has told the Government that it supports the view that the European Regional Development Fund, when it is established, should be used to supplement and not replace the regional aid programmes of individual member governments.

The association opposes the definite bias which the EEC Commission in Brussels appears to have in its proposals for the fund in favour of problem agricultural areas, mostly outside Britain, which already derive substantial benefits under the Common Agricultural Policy.

The association also maintains that the outstanding shortcomings of the Community proposals, as far as areas like the North-west are concerned, is that they fail to include the problems of industrial and general urban obsolescence as one of the qualifying criteria.

## Army orders £7.6m radio equipment from Marconi

By Kenneth Owen

Marconi Communications Systems is to supply radio equipment, based on a German design, to the British Army under a £7.6m initial contract which was arranged yesterday.

This initial order is for the design and manufacture of 450 ultra high frequency sets, code-named Trifid, which will be used in various types of Army vehicles. The Army's final requirement is expected to be 1,500 sets worth more than £20m.

Marconi will act as prime contractor and will manufacture about two thirds of the equipment. The remaining production will be shared between Siemens and AEG-Telefunken, which jointly designed the original version for The Netherlands' army.

The order was announced on the opening day of the Communications 74 Conference and Exhibition in Brighton. Also announced at this event was an agreement signed by Redifon Telecommunications with All systems of New Jersey covering

the marketing of shipborne radio terminals for use with Maristar Communications satellites which are due to be launched for commercial service next year.

Mr John Brinkley, managing director of Redifon Telecommunications, said the world's existing high frequency and medium frequency ship's radio service had severe limitations, particularly in the long-distance role.

This was no longer satisfactory today, with the large capital investment and the high cost of running large tankers and freight carriers.

With the launching next year of the world's first satellites devoted exclusively to maritime communications, Mr Brinkley said, the situation would change rapidly. These Maristar spacecraft would provide high-quality, on-line voice, teletype, data and facsimile communications channels to ships in almost all parts of the world.

Redifon would evaluate the All equipment in service in 1975, Mr Brinkley said. Manufacture of the equipment at the Redifon factory in Cwmbran in Wales was envisaged later.

## More get longer holidays

Fifty-two per cent of manual workers now have between three and four weeks annual paid holiday. Only 1 per cent are restricted to two weeks, according to official figures released yesterday by the Department of Employment.

In the latest Department of Employment Gazette, also published yesterday, the results of a survey of manual workers' earnings in shipbuilding and the chemical industries are given. These show that most workers were receiving about £40 a week in January, with no marked differences in rates of pay from one region to another.

The Gazette also contains figures for flows on to and off the vacancy registers in employment offices in the first quarter.

also been signs that employers are granting longer holidays to long-serving employees.

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About 2 per cent of manual workers have between two and three weeks holiday, while a further 38 per cent have three weeks. However, only 7 per cent have holidays of more than four weeks. There have

been signs that employers are granting longer holidays to long-serving employees.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS

**Is & Whites up  
c to peak £2.4m**

A number of uncertainties during the year, the board of Is & Whites group of staff producers and products for the brewing and industries, enabled the company to bring its annual profits and budgeted increases achieved. As it is, a profit in taxable profits achieved, taking to a new high of turnover up from 15.6m.

Available for distribution from £1.23m to 1.25m, the dividend is 7.5p to 7.65p. Earnings off from 7.75p up to 7.85p. It explains that the increase in turnover reflects the "increase in raw

**Non-bank  
sector  
lifts Brown  
Shipley**

A breakdown of activities shows that annual profits were £211,000 in profit (against £1.2m) on turnover up from £2.5m to £4.5m. Malt and other brewing materials, on the other hand, improved from £675,000 to £1.36m on sales of £2.5m (£1.5m). Flavours, essences and hop products contributed £191,000 (£131,000) on £3.1m (£1.2m).

The Stevenson & Howell company, acquired in May 1973, and White Tomkins are included in the improved results of the flavours section. The good performance by the brewing materials side owes much to buoyant exports and further economies in production.

**Firm pays \$6.5m for  
in consumer credit**

A credit and leasing Fortune Holdings arrangement for Commercial Credit finance, one of the financial service organizations in the United States, for Diebold Computer is engaged in all forms of industrial and consumer lending, including business finance equipment leasing, retail instalment and wholesale financing, personal loans and factoring. It has subsidiaries worldwide.

**Statement for May**

The London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries in Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man made available in the table below

	Chase	Bankers	National	Wells	West & Gurn
Total	35,311	1,710	6,444	7,015	11,769
plus	8,444	+ 80	2,004	1,631	1,667
less	1,166	+ 22	306	715	715
Net	35,355	1,710	6,444	7,015	11,769
plus	8,424	+ 80	2,004	1,631	1,667
less	2,760	+ 27	423	1,631	1,667
1,122	- 0.1	13.5	11.0	11.4	11.0

Shows more than 10 points up in its high for the session. About 1,150 issues gained and 320 declined.

Volume totalled 16,040,000 shares compared with 12,490,000 yesterday.

Brokers attributed the rally mainly to a cut by First National Bank of Chicago in its prime rate to 13.50 per cent from 13.75 per cent and a move by a St Louis bank late yesterday to an 11.50 per cent prime from 11.75 per cent, the prevailing rate. However, no major clients followed the cut to 11.50 per cent.

**Hindustan Ferodo**

Pre-tax profits of £636,000 were returned by Hindustan Ferodo, a subsidiary of Turner & Newall, for the nine months to December 31 in spite of the poor economic effects of the poor monsoon of 1973. For the full year to March 31, 1973, profits totalled £831,000.

Since HF was formed in 1964 sales have increased steadily and in 1973 home sales turnover increased by 12.7 per cent to £3.6m with strong demand for textile products, brake and clutch linings, asbestos, millboard and joining materials. The board says exports continue to grow, particularly to Far East and Arabian countries, and are expected to double during 1974.

**Briefly**

**BRITISH CINE THEATRES**  
Group pre-tax profits for year £102,000 (£56,000). Earnings a share 5.58p (4.33p).

**CROSBY HOUSE GROUP**  
Taxable profits for year, £225,000 (£220,000). Net turnover up from 10.5p to 11p.

**GRANT BROS**  
For year to January 26 pre-tax profit £273,000 (£265,000); turnover up from £4.6m to £5m.

**NEW THROGMORTON TRUST**  
Revenue pre-tax for year £1.25m (£1m); earnings per share, 1.92p (1.58p).

**ENALON PLASTICS**  
Group pre-tax profits for half year to Dec 31 £55,000 (£48,000). Earnings per share 4.13p (4.31p). Interim dividend increased from 1.47p to 2.25p to reduce disparity in payments.

**J. F. NASH-GAILEY**  
Acceptance for offer by Nash for Gailey equity totalled 17,316 shares before 1,000 options were exercised, leaving 558,272 shares before offer was made. Circular of May 17 said new offer on same terms would be made after interim results for Gailey and Nash have been published on June 24 and July 1 respectively.

**SELTTRUST INVESTMENTS**  
Pre-tax profit for year to March 31, £5.77m (£4.6m). Earnings per share 54.92 (45.75). Ordinary shares held by Selection Trust) above £1,625,000 (£1,544,000).

**CAITER RYDER**  
Without fall in interest rates it may take some time to rebound, says Mr Francis Hodge, managing director. This will affect future dividend prospects.

**CONS PLANTATIONS**  
Palm oil harvest agreement will cost £1.1m (£1.19m a year) to 1975. Total £1.19m as incorrectly reported on May 25.

**ALLIED LONDON PROPS**  
Taxable profits for half year, £375,000 (£32,000), and results for full year should not be less than £783,000 achieved last year. Interim dividend is held at 1.25p.

**J. BILLAM**  
Sales for 1973 are £1.06m (£1.01m), and pre-tax profits, £171,000 (£154,000). Earnings a share, 5.2p (5.9p). Dividend 4.12p (4.49p). Good year forecast and output for first five months is up.

**COLY-ROTOLID GROUP**  
Turnover for 1973-74 is £1.26m (£734,000). Net profit, £102,000 (£90,000). Earnings a share, 4.12p (4.49p). Dividend is down from 1.62p to 2.65p.

**STOCKHOLDERS UNIT FUND**  
John Goveit Unit Management announced that interim distribution on account of 12.5 per cent will be at rate of 0.70p net per unit (compared with 0.465p net per unit last year), payable on August 7.

**Slip by Fraser Ansbacher**

Operating profits of the Fraser Ansbacher merchant and investment banking group have risen 19 per cent to £1.54m for 1974, but after interest profits are down from £1.25m to £1.26m. This is before allowing for a special loss of £60,000 for 1974 (against a profit of £72,000) which leaves taxable profits down from £2.02m to £1.2m.

On attributable profits more than halved to £522,000, the dividend goes ahead from 1p to 1.1p and earnings a share are 1.53p (1.88p).

The group's merchant banking subsidiary, Henry Ansbacher,

The figures include 11 months of Neve Electronics, and 8 months of E.A.E. Group.

**Unochrome in £1m disposal**

Following on from the recent sale of Unochrome International's Scottish Machine Tool Corp, the group is selling its 90 per cent holding in Dairies Hamilton to "a large United Kingdom company". Including the majority holding of 10 per cent, the offer which has been agreed in principle will cost the company £1.1m cash.

The deal does not include DH's two subsidiaries, Hamilton Machinery and Daniels-Hamilton Machinery Services, which are to be sold to Mr Christopher Hamilton (chairman of both subsidiaries) for £325,000.

**Gilts big rise**

Stock Exchange turnover figures for May confirm the substantial increase in trading in short-dated gilt-edged stocks in the UK, especially in the UK interest rates. Deals in the "UK shorts" were worth £2.035m, the highest monthly total for several years and some 50 per cent above the April figure. Equity turnover showed only a slight rise at £952m.

**Energy Services**

Turnover of Energy Services & Electronics (formerly Bonchord) rose from £5.46m to £9.76m in 1973, while trading profits are ahead from £263,000 to £343,000. Earnings a share come out at 0.79p, against 0.71p, and the dividend is 0.82p.

**Talbex offshoot in big loss**

Losses of up to £450,000 in the finance and mortgage offshoot of Talbex Group, a holding company with a range of interests from soaps to engineering, are disclosed. Talbex said that a previous provision against the offshoot, Dorchester Finance, of £90,000 was now considered insufficient. The maximum possible loss was about £450,000.

Meanwhile, after consideration of the latest audited accounts of Jenkins & Purser (Holdings) it has been decided to write off some £16,000—the cost of investment in that company. However, the Talbex board expects that 1973-74 profit before allowing for these items will match the preceding year's £361,000 pre-tax. Meanwhile the interim dividend previously announced has been rescinded, and the dividend for the year is unlikely.

**Hindustan Ferodo**

Pre-tax profits of £636,000 were returned by Hindustan Ferodo, a subsidiary of Turner & Newall, for the nine months to December 31 in spite of the poor economic effects of the poor monsoon of 1973. For the full year to March 31, 1973, profits totalled £831,000. From earnings per share of 15.16p against 11.57p, the total dividend is increased to 8.4p a share gross compared with 8p the previous year.

There was a change in the basis of accounting in one of Charter's industrial subsidiaries and in one of its associated companies. This had the effect of increasing attributable earnings by about £970,000.

Meanwhile, agreement has been reached between the directors of Zambian Anglo American (Zamango) and Anglo American and Charter Consolidated, the principal shareholders of Zamango, for a major expansion of Zamango's asset base and the further development of its business.

The proposal is that Zamango should acquire for shares the interest in Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corporation and certain other assets held by Anglo, Charter and associates including Zamango through an unquoted Luxembourg company, H.D. Development.

The second half has been affected by the three-day week but both turnover and profits will, as usual, be substantially higher than in the first. The three-year programme currently in its second year is pushing ahead in spite of all difficulties.

**Chapman (Balham)**

Taxable profits for 1974 are up from £191,000 to £266,000 at Chapman & Co (Balham)—envelope makers, etc. This is the second record in a row.

**KEYSTONE INVESTMENT**

Pre-tax revenue for six months ended 31 December 1973, net asset value a share, 1.13p (1.68p). Interim is up from 1.3p to 1.87p. Higher revenue seen for 1974.

**OZALID****OZALID**  
Overseas activities make an increased contribution to another year of rising sales and profits

Extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. N. J. Kiely

**Some comparative figures for the year ended 31st December, 1973**

	1973	1972
<b>Group Turnover</b>	<b>£63,100,000</b>	<b>£46,600,000</b>
<b>Turnover Arising Outside U.K.</b>	<b>£35,000,000</b>	<b>£23,100,000</b>
(including U.K. Exports)	<b>£7,000,000</b>	<b>£6,000,000</b>
<b>Group Net Profit Before Taxation</b>	<b>£7,361,000</b>	<b>£5,791,000</b>
<b>Profit After Taxation</b>	<b>£3,711,000</b>	<b>£3,448,000</b>
<b>Earnings Per Share*</b>	<b>15.9p</b>	<b>13.5p*</b>

\* 1972 adjusted for change to modulation system.

**Progress in 1973**

I am pleased to report further substantial Group progress in 1973. Worldwide turnover, including inter-company sales, rose from £46,600,000 to £63,100,000, an increase of over 35% and total turnover arising outside the United Kingdom increased from £23,100,000 in 1972 to £35,000,000 this year. Against a background of rising costs it is satisfactory to be able to report that the Group Net Profit Before Tax increased by 27%, from £5,791,000 to £7,361,000. We are recommending a final dividend of 4.28p gross per share, to give a total of 7.16p gross for the year, the maximum permissible increase under current restrictions.

**Acquisitions**

A number of acquisitions were made during 1973, mainly in overseas areas. We now have a 56% interest in Ozapaper Limited, Australia, where we have established ourselves in Brazil with a 49% interest in Lemac Empreendimentos S.A., and our operations in France have been extended by a 75% interest in Les Ateliers R. Lacer. Although expansion in this way has somewhat slowed and we are now consolidating, we shall continue the policy as favourable opportunities arise.

**Worldwide Progress**

Apart from the United Kingdom where we were able to continue our growth in turnover and profits in 1973, a number of overseas areas have made great progress. In South Africa record results were achieved and our company moved to newly built larger premises to cope with expanding trade. The year there was also marked by the holding of the second Ozalid Group World Conference in November. In Australia Ozapaper Limited has made progress, and we see this company as the focal point for Far Eastern expansion. In Canada following the acquisition of Hughes-Owens considerable streamlining has taken place and we already have an expansion of manufacturing facilities in hand. Similarly, in the United States, our Group has

been reorganised and new coating plant has been installed to meet the rising demand for speciality materials.

Manufacturing facilities are being extended in Sweden and Italy, and we are setting up a company in Eire, jointly owned with our associates Meteor-Siegen, for the manufacture of all types of copying machines and similar equipment.

**The Outlook in 1974**

We have come through the period of the energy and other crises with little loss of output, and shortages of vital raw materials have been overcome by developing alternative processes. In face of rising costs a number of increases in selling prices have had to be made. In my view trading conditions in the United Kingdom will continue uncertain for some period ahead, and it is overseas we see the greatest possibilities for growth. We have achieved an uninterrupted increase in profits over the past fourteen years, and we have budgeted to maintain this progress in 1974.

**Research and New Products**

All research activities have been brought within the Group and efforts continue at a high level to improve existing products, to bring new products to the market, and to diversify into other allied fields of technology. Two items worthy of particular mention are the prepared film transparencies for use as visual aids and the range of electrospark dielectric facsimile copying and recording materials that have been introduced and are achieving considerable sales.

**Staff**

The thanks of the Board go to our employees at every level for their efforts during the past year. We assure them of our constant aim to ensure their fair share of the rewards of industry—both in regular review and increase of pay, and in the form of better working conditions. We maintain our intention to introduce a share option or incentive scheme for employees when legislation makes this possible.

**OZALID GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED**

Loughton, Essex

Registrars: Lloyds Bank Limited, The Causeway, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, Sussex BN12 6DA

the introduction are Rowe & Pitman

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Wall St gives shares brighter look

The news of reduced prime rates by United States banks—significant support for City hopes that world interest rates are peaking out—inspired a strong rally in equities yesterday. Buying support for industrial shares remained thin, but the tone turned distinctly brighter. A final boost in late dealings reflected a further rise on Wall Street. The London market closed at the day's best, with the FT index 5.9 points higher at 280.3 and *The Times* index 1.71 higher at 111.41.

Most sectors of the market shared in the general upturn. The good news from Wall Street seemed to catch London just when a rally was widely expected. But a good part of the rise in equities came from marking up operations by the jobbers before trading started yesterday morning. Profit-takers cut into the rises at mid-morning, but further progress was maintained after reports of continued firmness in the gilt-edged sector.

Courtaulds (96p) remained depressed by the implication for their supplies of the Fixborough plant disaster. British Enka, too, found few buyers yesterday. But Fisons (281p), and ICI (223p) managed to join

in the market recovery. Insurance shares, however, which were also upset by possible involvement in the cost of the disaster, could make little progress.

The most marked recoveries came in those shares which had lost ground in the past fortnight. GKN (170p), Tube Investments (240p), BLMC (12p) and Metal Box (152p) all advanced in thin-list trading.

Oil shares strengthened be-

hind the rise on Wall Street, with BP (454p) finding a few buyers from the United States during late dealings in London. Shell (200p) also moved higher.

On the company news front, Marks & Spencer (143p) edged forward following the annual meeting. Other consumer stocks showed little more than marks-ups by the jobbers. British Land (431p) and Great Portland Estates (150p) closed slightly higher.

Gold mining issues continued to lack support from Europe, where bullion prices are still declining. But at the end of the session, some producer shares came off the bottom, helped by modest United States gains. New leather (25p) led the way, followed by boots. Debenhams (62p), Boots (176p) and Great Universal Stores "A" (122p) added in thin-list trading.

The undertone in gilts remained extremely firm and prices advanced steadily on a broad front. Although business was at moderate levels, the momentum of previous sessions was maintained. Hopes of lower interest rates continued to excite interest and, at one point, there were rumours of another United States bank lowering its prime rate. These turned out to be unfounded.

"Shorts" opened firm and put on 1.16 point early in the morning. This was retained throughout the day and prices closed with gains of 1.16 or 1 point.

"Longs" were quietly firm. Medium-dated stocks again benefited with gains of 1 to 1 point. "Longs" themselves had widespread advances of 1 to 1 point. Corporation stocks moved up in line with Government stocks. The coupon rate on the latest "yearling" issue was 131 per cent.

With London money market rates turning lower, banking and other financial issues brightened. Monthly lending statistics, due shortly from the hire purchase industry, brought an optimistic preview on the stock market.

Gains of 8p and 5p respectively lifted Barclays

Bank to 218p and Lloyds Bank

to 181p and 175p.

Barclays' 771p made little response to profit figures which were in line with market expectations.

A weak feature was Thomson Organisation, whose shares fell sharply on the news of a rights issue, accompanied by comments on current trading. The shares closed 25p up at 159p ahead of publication of the circular to shareholders. Other newspaper shares were inclined easier after the Thomson statement.

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## Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies.

Company Ord Year Pay Year's Prev

(and par values) div ago date total year

Allied Ldn Prop (10p) Int 1.25 — — 3.30

A. Arison (10p) Fin 1.24 — — 3.45

John Bright (25p) Fin 2.23 2.27 4.12 3.45

House of Fraser (10p) Fin 1.56 1.5 2.81 2.75

Household (25p) Fin 11.22 10.85 — 18.74 17.85

Chapman & Co (50p) Fin 3.04 2.97 25/7 4.87 4.72

Charter Cons (25p) Fin 5.55 5.5 8.4 8

CCE Holdings (10p) Int 0.52 0.51 15/7 — 4

Coley-Rotolo (25p) Fin 1.44 1.37 2.69 2.62

Crosby Group (25p) Fin 6.5 5.5 — 11 10.5

Deutsche Services (10p) Fin 0.51 — — 0.82 —

De La Rue (50p) Fin 11.92 9.31 — 14.52 11.81

Fraser Ansbacher (10p) Fin 0.35 0.3 23/7 1.10 1

House of Fraser (3p) 3.22 3.03 25/7 4.82 4.59

Ingersoll (25p) Fin 1.86 1.42 — 1.86 1.75

Keystone (50p) Int 1.87 1.8 2.27 — 5.28

Land & Hinge (10p) Int 1.5 1.5 4.10 — 3.21

Nim Foods (25p) Int 1.26 1.2 30/8 — 3.14

Pauls & Whites (25p) Fin 2.86 2.73 — 3.86 3.73

Quality Cleaners (20p) Int 1.32 1.26 — 3.67 3.67

G. Stibbe (25p) Int 1.49 2.17 — 1.49 4.17

## Foreign Exchange

The United States dollar closed generally slightly firmer against most European currencies on the foreign exchanges yesterday, compared with overnight levels. However, it was slightly below the day's best levels.

The much battered property sector looked firmer although gains, which were restricted to a few pence in most cases, reflected little more than marks-ups by the jobbers. British Land (431p) and Great Portland Estates (150p) closed slightly higher.

Oil shares strengthened behind the rise on Wall Street, with BP (454p) finding a few buyers from the United States during late dealings in London. Shell (200p) also moved higher.

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CCE Holdings (10p) Int 0.52 0.51 15/7 — 4

Coley-Rotolo (25p) Fin 1.44 1.37 2.69 2.62

Crosby Group (25p) Fin 6.5 5.5 — 11 10.5

Deutsche Services (10p) Fin 0.51 — — 0.82 —

De La Rue (50p) Fin 11.92 9.31 — 14.52 11.81

Fraser Ansbacher (10p) Fin 0.35 0.3 23/7 1.10 1

House of Fraser (3p) 3.22 3.03 25/7 4.82 4.59

Ingersoll (25p) Fin 1.86 1.42 — 1.86 1.75

Keystone (50p) Int 1.87 1.8 2.27 — 5.28

Land & Hinge (10p) Int 1.5 1.5 4.10 — 3.21

Nim Foods (25p) Int 1.26 1.2 30/8 — 3.14

Pauls & Whites (25p) Fin 2.86 2.73 — 3.86 3.73

Quality Cleaners (20p) Int 1.32 1.26 — 3.67 3.67

G. Stibbe (25p) Int 1.49 2.17 — 1.49 4.17

Deutsche Services (10p) Fin 0.51 — — 0.82 —

De La Rue (50p) Fin 11.92 9.31 — 14.52 11.81

Fraser Ansbacher (10p) Fin 0.35 0.3 23/7 1.10 1

House of Fraser (3p) 3.22 3.03 25/7 4.82 4.59

Ingersoll (25p) Fin 1.86 1.42 — 1.86 1.75

Keystone (50p) Int 1.87 1.8 2.27 — 5.28

Land & Hinge (10p) Int 1.5 1.5 4.10 — 3.21

Nim Foods (25p) Int 1.26 1.2 30/8 — 3.14

Pauls & Whites (25p) Fin 2.86 2.73 — 3.86 3.73

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Pauls & Whites (25p) Fin 2.86 2.73 — 3.86 3.73

Quality Cleaners (20p) Int 1.32 1.26 — 3.67 3.67

G. Stibbe (25p) Int 1.49 2.17 — 1.49 4.17

# THE COLUMNS

**Porchester Square, London, W2**

2, 3 or 4 Bedroom Patio Apartments For Sale on Long Leases in Phase One  
of this much-discussed and Internationally acclaimed development.

**Prices from £18,250 to £45,000 to include fitted carpets**

• Mortgage Facilities Available

with immediate Contracts for occupation in early Summer.

Show Flat and Show House now open

Mon-Fri: 10 am-6 pm Sat: 10 am-1 pm Sun: 2 pm-5 pm

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PROPERTY & DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS MANAGING AGENTS

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**EVEDON HOUSE**

**GEORGES DRIVE**

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Recently renovated Victorian  
offering a varied selection  
two flats served by a

from Units: from £17,750  
from flats from £18,750

Tel: 01-534 1032/3

SHOW FLAT OPEN



## PRINCE ALBERT RD. Facing Regent's Park

SUPER-GROUND FLOOR FLAT IN PRESTIGE BLOCK  
FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION

Excellent ground floor flat in the highly  
regarded Prince Albert Road, facing Regent's Park,  
fully furnished, double reception room, kitchen/breakfast  
room, 2 bedrooms, bath, shower, central heating, double glazing,  
gas central heating, fitted carpets, etc. Lease 99 years.  
£20,000. Tel: 01-722 4228

TO INCLUDE new fitted carpets, drapes and lighting.

TELEPHONE FOR APPOINTMENT, 01-722 4228

**REGENTS PARK**

Super Luxury Apartments  
YORK TERRACE, WEST, 3  
bed. 2 double rec., study, sun  
room, 2 b.s., bath, shower, c.h.,  
gas, central heating, double glazing,  
fitted carpets, drapes and lighting,  
etc. Lease 99 years. Tel: 01-534 2200

TELEPHONE

584 2101

SMILLIE & CO.,  
12, FINSBURY ST.,  
LONDON, WC1

Mr. J. H. Wood,  
M.R.I.B.A.

N.W.1

NOTTINGHAM TERR.  
N.W.1

Newly decorated 2 bed. flat  
in modern block. Double  
reception room, kitchen, 2  
bedrooms, bath, shower, c.h.,  
gas, central heating, double glazing,  
fitted carpets, drapes and lighting,  
etc. Lease 99 years. Tel: 01-534 2200

£18,500. Tel: 01-534 2200

TEL: 01-534 2200/4 DAY.

**HIGH IN THE SKY**

Super modern 1 or 2 bed.  
flat overlooking park,  
views across London and minimalist  
from REGENTS PARK.

Double glazing, fitted  
carpets, drapes and lighting  
included. £18,500 for 1 bed.  
flat. (2 flats also available).  
Household Ltd. 01-534 2200

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ABBOT'S HOUSE  
KENSINGTON

A choice of 2 flats available  
in this prestige modern block just  
off Kensington High Street. 2 bed.  
and 3 bed. flats. Double reception  
room, 2 bedrooms, fully  
kitchen, CH and night  
lighting, gas central heating,  
double glazing, fitted carpets,  
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£18,500. Tel: 01-534 2200

01-352 7701

**AT SLOANE SQUARE**  
S.W.3

Very spacious 3-bed. flat in  
superior modern block. Double  
reception room, 2 bedrooms, bath,  
central heating, double glazing,  
fitted carpets, drapes and lighting  
included. £18,500 for 3 bed.  
flat. (2 flats also available).  
Household Ltd. 01-534 2200

£18,500. Tel: 01-534 2200

01-534 2200

**HEREFORD RD., W.2**

Super new flat in hand  
built block. Double reception  
room, 2 bedrooms, bath, double  
glazing, central heating, double  
glazing, fitted carpets, drapes and  
lighting included. £18,500 for 3 bed.  
flat. (2 flats also available).  
Household Ltd. 01-534 2200

£18,500. Tel: 01-534 2200

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## LONDON AND SUBURBAN

## QUIET AND CENTRAL

## PIMLICO, S.W.1

Spacious c.b. freehold family house, luxuriously modernised, double height entrance hall, rooms with marble fireplaces, dining room, C with basin, 3 with wall to wall carpeting, 1 side bay window, 2/3 reception rooms, kitchen, large pane/marble fireplace, double French windows to balcony, 3 baths, fl utility room, garage, 2 double garages (double door), side sink, waste disposal and extractor unit, rear garden, 2 double doors, stairs to ground floor, 2 rooms, k. & b. with patio. Wilton fitted carpets throughout. Good public transport, residential area, easy shopping. Ideal help to hand. Offer close to £75,000 for this unique property. 01-338 3120.

## CHELSEA—WORLD'S END

Elegant Georgian corner house, 1830. Well maintained with spacious reception rooms, both with fitted fireplaces, dining room with large bay window and magnificently carved Adam fireplace, kitchen, breakfast room with beams. Double glazing recently installed throughout plus all gas, central heating, oil and w.c., exterior roof storage space, crazy paved garden with road access. Large garage and parking for two cars, garage and utility room, although other bedrooms could be added.

FREEHOLD £45,000

Telephone 01-352 8503

## BURWOOD PARK

A superb Regency Residence, perfectly situated in Surrey's Premier Residential Area. Private driveway between Fulham Palace and West Kensington. Three bed-rooms, double aspect, lounge, dining room, study, 2/3 kitchen, separate utility room and Playroom, playroom, utility room, 2 cloakrooms. Full central heating, 2 en-suites, 2/3 bath, 2/3 basins, 1/2 acre garden, enjoying extensive open views across the Private Park. Price £125,000. Agents: Sotheby's, 108a Knightsbridge, SW.3. Tel: 01-584 2200. Agents: J. PURDEY AND SON, 2A, Bridge Street, Walton-on-Thames (08) 23196.

## VICTORIAN TERRACED HOUSE

End of terrace Victorian house, 3/4 beds, including studio. Night storage heating, 2/3 lounge with wood fire, 2/3 dining room, 2/3 individual kitchen/diner, bathroom and separate w.c. Charming rear garden. Playroom, school and Blackheath 5 mins.

A bargain: £18,500 Freehold.

01-622 1518

## CHELSEA, S.W.3.

Spacious 5 storey Victorian house, ideal for family or alternatively as 2 maisonettes providing high rental income, 9 large rooms, 3 baths, 40ft. garden. Over 25% reduction to.

£38,500 freehold o.n.o.

FOR VERY QUICK SALE 01-352 3813

## BATTERSEA

2 miles. Charming Luxury family house, 4 bedrooms (fitted wardrobes), large open-plan drawing room, kitchen, dining room and small garden. Fitted kitchen with pine ceiling. Luxury bathroom with separate bath, shower, toilet, separate shower room and toilet. Track lighting and wall to wall carpeting. Double glazed windows, double doors, damp proof work.

PRICE: FREEHOLD £25,000

01-221 3619/67 4749

## FREEHOLD ST. JOHN'S WOOD

Fabulous situation 1000yds. from St John's Wood. 4 bedrooms, 2/3 bath, 2/3 separate shower room, 2/3 bathroom, 2/3 shower room, 2/3 WC. Garage, central heating. Garage, garden, jazzy full of roses and bushes. Offers in excess of £75,000.

PLEASE TELEPHONE 586 3130

## HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB

Post-war, 3-dct. 3 beds, 1 s. & 1 b. 2/3 shower room, 2/3 bathroom, 2/3 shower room, 2/3 WC. Garage, fuel and tool store. Part Serviceway. Rent £930pa.

Tel.: 0204 45816 after 6 p.m.

## FULHAM

Owner gone abroad, must sell charming Edwardian 3 bed. 2/3 bath, 2/3 shower room, 2/3 bathroom, 2/3 WC. Garage, fuel and tool store. Central Heating. Offers £4,000.

BRITON POOLE &amp; BURNS

108 Bromley Road, SW.3

01-584 4231

## BELSIZE VILLAGE HAMPSTEAD, NW3

Spacious town house needed in summer, gone abroad, must sell charming Edwardian Home with garden, 2/3 shower room, 2/3 WC. Large kitchen, dining room, 2/3 shower room, 2/3 WC. Garage, fuel and tool store. Central Heating. Offers £4,000.

FREEHOLD £4,000.

01-335 7001/8.

## NEAR RICHMOND PARK—Roe

comes house with side road access to Roe Lane, 2/3 shower room, 2/3 WC. 2/3 bedrooms, 2/3 bathroom and WC. 3 receptions, 2/3 dining room, 2/3 kitchen, 2/3 WC. Garage, fuel and tool store. Central Heating. Offers £4,000.

FREEHOLD £4,000.

01-992 0207 or 876 4752

## SW.1, SOUTH EATON PLACE—Imp

reducing Belvoir Home with garden, 2/3 shower room, 2/3 WC. 2/3 bedrooms, 2/3 bathroom and WC. 3 receptions, 2/3 dining room, 2/3 kitchen, 2/3 WC. Garage, fuel and tool store. Central Heating. Offers £4,000.

FREEHOLD £4,000.

01-584 8221.

## WEST CROFT, SW.1A—A fine

modern 3 bed. 2/3 shower room, 2/3 WC. Garage, fuel and tool store. Central Heating. Offers £4,000.

FREEHOLD £4,000.

01-767 0075.

## SW.1, SOUTH EATON PLACE—A fine

modern 3 bed. 2/3 shower room, 2/3 WC. Garage, fuel and tool store. Central Heating. Offers £4,000.

FREEHOLD £4,000.

01-584 8221.

## SW.1, SOUTH EATON PLACE—A fine

modern 3 bed. 2/3 shower room, 2/3 WC. Garage, fuel and tool store. Central Heating. Offers £4,000.

FREEHOLD £4,000.

01-584 8221.

## SW.1, SOUTH EATON PLACE—A fine

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FREEHOLD £4,000.

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FREEHOLD

## Women's Appointments so on page 30

GENERAL

### Development & Market Research Assistant

Applications are invited from women graduates in economics, science or marketing for a post combining secretarial and analytical work. The ability to type accurately and to make good report presentations is important and previous experience in marketing or other forms of analytical study a strong recommendation.

The Company holds the leading position in the textile field in the U.K. and has a world reputation. The conditions of employment are good and the salary offered will be attractive to the right person. Additional training for specific objectives will be allowed if necessary. Responsibility will be directly to the Group Development Manager.

Please write, with full details of educational attainments and postgraduate experience, together with the names of two referees to:

The Personnel &amp; Training Manager

JOHN BRIGHT &amp; BROTHERS

LIMITED

Fieldhouse Mills  
Rochdale, Lancs.IDEAL HOME/HOMES & GARDENS  
WOMAN'S JOURNAL  
SEWING & KNITTING/HOMEMAKER

require a first-class

TELE-AD SALES GIRL

He has proven ability in selling advertising over the telephone. In the Classified and Features Advertisement department of the Home Interest Group of I.P.C. Magazine, he offers plenty of scope for selling classified and small display spaces to a variety of clients. Salary to be negotiated. Write to the Classified Advertisement Manager on 240 3973, to arrange an interview.

TRAVEL  
ASSISTANTS

Experience of I.A.T.A. and travel agents required. Work in travel agency. Apply to Director: 01-730 0721

RECEPTIONIST  
TYPIST

Work by busy design office in central London. To handle a P.A.X. switchboard and be responsible for one or two other typists. For the right "we are prepared to pay more". If you would like to hear us please call Pentagram at 402 3214.

NSINGTON CHURCH  
STREET, W.8

Agents are required to do general accounts department. Simple book-keeping and some correspondence. Good conditions and good salary. Apply to Judith Becker: 01-937 6091

ESTATE AGENTS

Require experienced lady to act as sales admin. partner, agent, progressive salary, personal contact. Mrs Mr. A. Riddle: 233 8899 or write George Trotter and Son, 13 Robert Place, London, S.W.1

ELY PHOTOGRAPHIC/  
ART STUDIO

In E.C. require a girl just out of school to help our customers. If you are interested please ring Abigail at 01-505 2711. It is important that you can type well!

CLERICAL  
ASSISTANT

On a body of 30-45 with a towards figures, bear out, record and respond to all incoming and outgoing mail in the City. £2,000. Please listen on 409 2561 but do not speak.

ASSISTANT

On have a methodical mind and administrative ability to manage and administer the day-to-day operations of the Advertising Company. W.C.2. It is considered type is needed.

GARDEN BUREAU  
131 FINSBURY E.C.4

IAL ASSISTANT for an established book and music shop in East End. Must be able to work alone and around 16-21 who is work efficiently with the minimum of supervision. Please see Rita: 01-644 0662.

TELE WOMAN to run general office in the City. L.V.s and her refreshments. 9 hours. Royal Society of Arts, Strand, London. 01-2150.

ITS DEPT. Staff required for general office in the City. General and secretarial duties. £2,000. Credit conditions. Not for right person. Mrs. G. Agency: 01-5101

IVY/Ando: Typist for General Chamber in Temple. Salary £500 p.w. and experience. Tel: 01-218

MANAGERIAL  
ASSISTANT

A highly rewarding position in the biggest and our West End Temporary for an efficient, enthusiastic, over 24, with a good background. Full training and excellent starting salary. Ring Mrs. C. 037 9036.

F CHALLONERS

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS  
GENERAL

### FEMALE £2,500+

#### WE ARE A SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT SERVICES COMPANY OPERATING IN THE PERSONNEL FIELD

We are looking for someone imaginative and energetic at management level, who is at least 25 years of age and has experience of managing staff as well as having worked in a sales and service situation. She should be mature in her business attitude and be able to demonstrate success in her previous appointment.

The job involves continual contact with client companies and demands an understanding of people.

Phone or write for an application form to:-

RELIANCE SERVICE GROUP

The Personnel & Training Executive,  
201 Victoria Street,  
London, S.W.1. 01-834 6153

#### The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Recent girl graduate with Economics degree needed for  
Press Department

The job entails research into aspects of the U.K. economy and business trends. Some routine work involved but there will also be opportunity to write for the Chamber's monthly magazine. Salary negotiable around £1,700 p.a.

FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE RING

MISS RUSSELL 248 4444.

#### CAREER PERSON FOR DISCOUNT HOUSE

Secretary for wholesale discount house for manufacturer and company secretarial work. Experience of general company administration essential. Hours 9.15-5.30. 4 weeks holiday. Competitive salary. Good prospects and excellent fringe benefits. Write giving full details of qualifications. Tel: 01-505 2711

Staff Manager,  
City Discount Company  
Ltd.,  
1 Royal Exchange Ave.,  
London, E.C.3MARKETING  
EXECUTIVE

Required for interests and varied work in an active research department. Duties would include work on new products and market research. Some travel. Good prospects. Tel: 01-702 1000 (Industry Leader) We also have full-time Graduate Trainee positions available. Tel: 01-702 1000 (Industry Leader) We also have full-time Graduate Trainee positions available. Tel: 01-702 1000 (Industry Leader)

£1,700 FOR SUPER  
RECEPTIONIST

Top City company requires a young Receptionist/Telephone, with a nice personality, good looks and a sense of humour. Very interesting responsibilities and opportunities to progress. Must be able to take the right side to operate a P.A.X. switchboard. Good fringe - benefits. Miss Leslie, Castles, 100 Fleet St., E.C.4. 351 6153

FRONT LINE LADY  
— CHILSEA

An opportunity to work with a top class residential property. We require an independent person who is used to coping with a mixture of high and low pressure work. Small switchboard is also required. Excellent opportunities for promotion and career development. Tel: 01-505 2711

PHONE: ANNA NORBLE 3787  
Prime Appointments Ltd.

## INQUIRITIVE ?

Secretary for advertising different? 2 years experience in advertising. You will be given an opportunity to take responsibility for collecting and analysing information and writing various research projects. Intelligence and sound typing vital.

Phone Lindsey Ross: 01-734 2516.

WHISKY IN  
PICCADILLY

Company Secretary of whisky distillery. Good experience. Age 21-30 to work in friendly company. Start immediately, own office. Good prospects. Tel: 01-505 2711

BUSINESS GIRL  
637 2764

## DESIRE FOR DESIGN

Easy going and talented man will join firm of W.I. Estate Agents. Average travel and clients negotiable. Good V.L.V. and be involved in the exciting world of houses and real estate. Apply now. Tel: 01-505 2711

BUSINESS GIRL  
637 2764COMFORT, CRIME AND  
CASH

£2,300  
AN UNUSUAL JOB FOR  
AN UNUSUAL GIRL  
Mother & Office Manager. To work on sales/buying side for a growing firm of W.I. Estate Agents. Good experience and above average ability to adapt to a new exciting environment. Tel: 01-505 2711

PHONE: 584 5742  
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710, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

TOP RECEPTIONIST

Young, intelligent girl to work as a receptionist. Tel: 01-505 2711

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Are you fed up with the same routine day to day work? Would you like a job with a future? We have a job for you. We offer a good salary and phone work. No experience necessary. Tel: 01-505 2711

KRYSTONIA AGENCY  
278 2233

## ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

For Staff Recruitment Classified and General Advertising required to assist with some general office work. Good organisational and administrative skills. New customer base. Duties have been divided into two main areas. Good salary with a commensurate job security. Tel: 01-505 2711

PHONE: 584 6157

## AN ASSISTANT

Preferred over 21 to the Marketing Department of a London-based Co. of Advertising Agencies. A dynamic, energetic individual required with exceptionally good organisational and communication skills. Good salary with a commensurate job security. Tel: 01-505 2711

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT needed by firm of solicitors. Work in office, with telephone, word processing, and some travel. Good shorthand and typing required, but also good organisational and administrative skills. Tel: 01-505 2711

TIME OFF needs administrative and general office work. Tel: 01-505 2711

PHONE: 584 6157

CASHIER/PA/PAE required for General Sales Department in the City. Five-day week. Good salary plus commission. Tel: 01-505 2711

£2,500 per annum. Credit conditions. Not for right person. Mrs. G. Agency: 01-5101

ITS DEPT. Staff required for general office in the City. General and secretarial duties. £2,000. Credit conditions. Not for right person. Mrs. G. Agency: 01-5101

Ivy/Ando: Typist for General Chamber in Temple. Salary £500 p.w. and experience. Tel: 01-218

F CHALLONERS

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS  
GENERAL

## for

## Marketing Manager

Exceptional opportunity for a Secretary, with numerate ability, mid 20s, to work for the Marketing Manager of a large group of companies, in their West One Sales Office.

Telephone: 01-505 2711

SECRETARY, PA/PAE required for General Sales Department in the City. Five-day week. Good salary plus commission. Tel: 01-505 2711

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## Women's Appointments also on page 29

SECRETARIAL

### PUBLISHING

The Production Manager of Macmillan London Ltd requires an intelligent Secretary. Previous business experience essential and publishing experience would be a definite advantage. Fast shorthand and typing speeds are not essential. Age immaterial. The successful candidate will be prepared to accept immediate responsibility and may be trained for an eventual post of production controller.

For further information, please telephone

JOHN SANDERS, 836 6633

Other vacancies exist within the Macmillan organisation for experienced Secretaries and college leavers.

There are ample opportunities for graduate Secretaries who are career minded.

For further information please telephone

MRS. BERYL RINGSHAW, 836 6633

### GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS (University of London)

#### Experienced Secretary

aged 24-35, required as Personal Secretary to the Dean of Dental Studies. The work is interesting and varied, involving administrative as well as senior secretarial duties. The position requires a responsible person prepared to work on their own initiative. Previous University or Hospital experience an advantage.

Salary according to age and experience with F.S.S.U. superannuation.

Apply in writing, stating age and giving details of education and experience, to the Secretary, GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, London Bridge, SE1 9RT, quoting Ref. D.D.

#### SENIOR SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Merchant Bankers, Dawny, Day & Co., Ltd. require a Secretary to work at director level. A good standard of education is essential and the ability to speak French an advantage. Accuracy and initiative are more important than shorthand and typing speeds. Applicants should have several years of experience of working for a senior executive. Salary negotiable up to £2,000 p.a. Full benefits include non-contributory pension scheme, free lunches and BUPA.

Apply to Andrea Langford,

DAWNY, DAY &amp; CO. LTD.,

Garrard House,  
31 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DT.  
01-800 5353.

#### SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR

CBS Records is not only interested in variety of its products but in the quality of the people working for it. Thus, a secretary of "A" level calibre and with plenty of initiative - the sort of secretary CBS are after - will be able to give her abilities full play. As well as the usual commercial and organisational skills are also important, while some local experience would be an asset.

Among other things, the Business Affairs Director is responsible for negotiations with record artists, record manufacturers and agents. His secretary will therefore need to be able to work both in the office and in the studio and in person. We would stress that our Director is looking for a person who can take on considerable responsibility, and the secretary whom we appoint must ultimately be able to take over his/her head more than his/her hands.

There is a salary of around £1,900 + annual bonus. £1,750 and a generous director's holiday. Holiday and annual holiday. Holiday arrangements for this year will be honoured.

Please write with brief details of qualification and experience to: Personnel Department, CBS Records Ltd., 30 Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

#### Royal Postgraduate Medical School UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Applications are invited for the post of

#### PERSONAL SECRETARY

to the Head of the Royal Medico-Surgical Research Institute. The Institute will concern the clinical, teaching and research work of the unit and good secretarial staff will be available. Starting salary will be in the range £1,100 to £1,750 per annum (under review). Write to the Secretary, R.P.M.S., Hampstead Hospital, Du Cane Road, London NW3 6HS, quoting ref. No. 12557.

#### SECRETARY FOR ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

A competent secretary/audio visual is required in our Economics Department. We require a person with knowledge of German and/or French, but experience of mathematical typing would be useful. Excellent shorthand and typing speed, and experience, present salary and telephone number (1774), Address: Mr. J. M. G. Baker, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HX.

**WORTH £3,000 P.A.** A warm, mature personality Sec./PA is required for our Western Divisional Office. Good secretarial skills, good shorthand, typewriter, etc. £2,000. G.H. & Co. 499 6101.

**TEMPORARY SECRETARY** required to work in Personnel Department, West End. Ideal for someone with good shorthand and good typing. £1,000. Miss G. A. Carter, Bureau 499 6834.

**£2,000 P.A.** - West End Accountants needs a lively, attractive Secretary. Driving essential. Tel. 723 6265.

**TELEVISION PRODUCER** seeks Secretary, preferably over 30, knowledge of German advantageous. Tel. 731 4752.

**PERSONAL ASSISTANT SEC.** Excellent opportunity for career-oriented, experienced, energetic, enthusiastic, friendly, good organisational skills. £2,000. Global Appointments, 581 7374.

**RECEPTIONIST/GIRL** for a well-known firm, part-time, £1,500. Reception area - Layer 7, 720 5148/9. SMALL FRIENDLY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY. Permanent or temporary (evening shift) for General Office Duties. Pay steady. £1,000. Tel. 731 4752. Flexible. Please come and see us. Ring home 01-70 1341 for a copy of our advertisement.

**£2,000 TOP P.A.-SEC.** for Board Director. Must be well informed, good correspondence, telephone, etc. opportunity to gain experience. £2,000. Tel. 731 4752.

**ADMIN. PERSONNEL** Dept. Head, Head Office, 10th floor, 100 Newgate St., London EC1. Tel. 731 4752.

**SECRETARY** for a large firm. Very good experience. £2,000. Tel. 731 4752.

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